INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 66. BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 17 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!**

The delightful yet thrilling story of a man who could handle a gun——but couldn't handle a woman !

Zander the Great

An uproariously funny dissertation on **LIQUOR AND LOVE !**

Featuring the bewitchingly lovely **MARION DAVIS**

A humorous slant at **BOOTLEGGING AND ROMANCE**

Life on the border is just one escape after another for Marion—until someone captures her heart ! She went into the wilderness to find a child's father but instead found——WHAT ! SEE

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (djst.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Culcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Labore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES .

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 3,st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time. but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road. Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE :

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

Register No. _____

Date of paper _____

Time of delivery _____

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among NDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Strongest Reserves!!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE **EAST & WEST** INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

136-137, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22097.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs. 2,37,34,000	
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY; LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH :* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot ?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land ?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

The Better way

Don't trust to luck to find a tenant for your vacancies. A vacant house or room means lost rent revenue. The better way to fill vacancies is to send a For Rent Advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Bombay Chronicle" Advertisements have filled many vacancies quickly.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Young smart HINDU TYPIST one knowing Shorthand and some routine office work preferred. Apply Box No. 2117, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

A R751

WANTED—CANDIDATES for telegraph training. The candidate gets direct appointment through this school. Apply immediately with one anna stamp for prospectus to avoid disappointment, MANAGER, Rajputana Systematical Telegraph School, Jodhpur.

A R667

GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, AND MATRICULATES after 10 to 12 months training, you can have an independent, assured career; better than precarious, slavish jobs. 2 As. stamps for the new prospectus, RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORING Santa Cruz, Bombay.

A R 789.

WANTED—A COMPETENT OVERSEER for eight months. Maximum salary Rs. 100/- a month, salary according to qualifications. Only competent men conversant with Reinforced concrete work, with copies of testimonials, need apply, before 25th March 1928. GHULAM MOHAMED KHAN, M. A., B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, NANDED (N. G. S. Ry.)

A 30113

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Nasik Hosa Road, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart HINDU LADY to look after household affairs. A little education is essential. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with full particulars.

A

WANTED—A Branch Secretary at Bombay with Marine Insurance and organizing experience on decent salary. The selected candidates must hold at least 3000 worth and also a cashier who will be required to deposit Rs. 5000/ in cash only on very decent salary. Apply—People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co, Ltd., Sholapur Road, Poona.

30084

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED Pharmaceutical Chemist. State minimum salary required. Apply: FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL, Rangoon.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., Loans & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR AN Anglo-vernacular press on Rs. 50 p. m. Apply DIWAN, P. O. Mohalla, via Rajnandgaon C. P.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CONFECtioner. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to BOSOTTO BROS., Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED a good TENNIS MARKER, capable of giving instruction at tennis, care of courts, etc., etc., wages Rs. 30, per month. Apply THE HON. SEC., TENNIS, Secunderabad Club.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR INDIAN OF high intelligence and strength of character for the post of Travelling Auditor on Dibru-Sadiya Railway. Considerable previous experience in station audit work is essential. Salary Rs. 200—10—300 per month with Provident Fund. Apply in writing to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, D. S. Railway, Rehabari P. O., Upper Assam before 24th March, 1928, giving copies of testimonials and certificates of efficiency and previous experience in the work of Traffic Audit.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Permanent Record Clerk in the Forest Economists office at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on Rs. 100—5—150 on the Permanent Establishment.

1. Applicants other than Masters of Arts or Science need not apply.

Applications should reach the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, before March 31st, and selected applicants must be prepared to appear for personal interview at Dehra Dun at their own expense.

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT as inspecting officer for Infant Welfare work in the Central Provinces. A woman doctor with a Director of Public Health or special Health training in Europe or America preferred, but medical degrees not essential. Selection from applicants will be made on June 1st. Duties commence July 1st. Applicants should state age, qualifications and previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials. Pay according to qualifications. All particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Red Cross Society, Nagpur, C.P.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First-floor, opposite Excelsior Theatre and third floor facing Hornby Road of Mahomed Building & Ground-floor of Mahomed House at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., JACKRIA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

C R 782.

TO LET—Approximately 40 acres of AGRICULTURAL LAND, inclusive of over 200 Mango and other Fruit Trees at the RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. Apply to the MANAGER OF Mills at Panchpakhadi, THANA.

C 30040

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R688

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION by Principal G. N. GOKHALE. Price Re. one. Available from Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum.

L R736

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College. Junagad. who will supply it for Rs. 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages, which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.

L 29767

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Nasik, a PLOT No. 706, measuring 12 acres on Gangapur Road and adjoining the road. Most suitable for bungalows and sanatorium. Apply to ROSHANALLY BADRUDDIN, Nasik.

C R 788

SPORTS COATS

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8|14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8|6 per yard 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat etc. Re. 1|12|6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKHI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglege Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft double cuffs Rs. 3|4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2|14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.

Whether its a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K2

PROFESSION

PASS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS by wearing "Shree Hanuman Yantram," formerly prepared in Mysore. Special offer Re. 1-4. Apply "SHREE-HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL HOUSE," Parnaka. Bassein, Thana District.

T R779

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The HEAD OFFICE of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. owing to expansion of their business has been REMOVED to the more Commodious Building at No. 10, CANNING STREET, Calcutta from 1st March, 1928.

30085

PUBLIC NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1928, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS AND CO.,
Secs., Tres. and Agents.

30110

NOTICE.

WANTED—A fully qualified man as ASSISTANT FOREST OFFICER, must be energetic and an all round athlete.

Young and single preferred.

Pay Rs. 200 P.M. plus Rs. 20 Horse Allowance, the post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age and athletic prowess should be addressed to the undersigned.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh Sate.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928.

30076

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL to the Bahauddin College, Pay Rs. 800 P.M. with free quarters and conveyance. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 45 and have good athletic qualifications. The Post is permanent and the service pensionable. The successful applicant will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928.

2. Applications are invited for a Professorship of Sanskrit Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction who have taken First Class Honours in Sanskrit at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928, and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15 after confirmation.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications teaching experience and athletic qualities should be addressed to the undersigned and reach Junagadh on or before the 1st April, 1928.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
nagadh, 4th March, 1928

30075

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1928.

RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for all classes of Passengers from Bombay to stations north of Palghar during the Easter Holidays. First and Second class concession rates return tickets will also be available from any station on the line to any station fifty miles apart. For further particulars refer to Posters exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1928.

3060.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the authority of BABOOLAL son of Laltaprasad Mishra to act on my behalf has ceased from the 15th day of October, 1927, and I am not responsible for any acts done by him since that date. No contract will be considered valid unless signed by me personally. Further Deviprasad Agnihotri and Ramsevak Shukla are no longer in my service.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1928.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

R774

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

"ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 18937, of the Tata Power Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House. 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal.

R700

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on 4th, 5th and 6th July, 1928. Applications will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April. Syllabus, annas two. Application Form, annas two. Papers of past examinations, Rs. 1-4 each set. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 31st March, 1928, for the supply of 3000 hard wood broad gauge Sleepers and 105 teakwood crossing sleepers. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the tenders. For further particulars and tender forms apply during office hours to

E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Marine Lines, Bombay.

30125

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1928. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned; sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops before 28th March 1928 till 12 noon.

2. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) W. E. G. SOLOMON,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay 15th March, 1928.

30123

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF OFFICER Bombay Improvement Trust at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 12 Noon (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of March, 1928, for the supply of—

(1) Stationery,
(2) Drawing Materials &
(3) Petty Stores.

Forms of tender for (1) and (2) at Rs. 4/- each and for (3) at Rs. 5|- can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA,
L. C. E.,
Engineer in charge of Northern Division.
16-3-1928.
Matunga,
Bombay, No. 19.

30124

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED either for the outright purchase or in the alternative for taking on lease for a period of 999 years the Municipal plot of Land at the junction of Mint Road and the new 80 ft. main avenue to be known as Sir P. M. Mehta Road and opposite the Fort Market and the Mint. The plot admeasures 721 sq. yards. Offers superscribed "Offer for Municipal plot of land at Mint Road" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner quoting the rate in rupees per sq. yard accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000|- in cash or Government Securities will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on or before 31st March, 1928. If let on lease rent will be payable at 6 per cent. on the value of the land.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Particulars with copies of plans can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.

30100

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of line materials, oil engines, generating plant, switchgear transformers and sub-station equipments for the Bezwada Municipality Electric Supply Scheme.

Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, in sealed covers on or before 15-5-28 with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. Tender form, specifications will be supplied on remitting of Rs. 15 to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

(Sd.) A. KALESWARA ROW,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 12-3-28.

30115

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED either for the outright purchase or in the alternative for taking on lease for a period of 999 years the Municipal plot of land at the Junction of Hornby Road and the new 80 ft. main avenue to be known as Sir P. M. Mehta Road, adjoining the Agiary together with the ground and three upper floor premises standing thereon fetching when fully occupied a rent of Rs. 658|- per month. The plot abuts on three roads and admeasures about 394 sq. yards. Offers superscribed "Offer for Municipal plot of land at Hornby Road" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner quoting the rate in rupees per sq. yard, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000|- in cash or Government Securities will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on or before 31st March, 1928. If let on lease rent will be payable at 6 per cent on the value of the land.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Particulars with copies of plans can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.

N 30101

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 347 of 1927.

ABBA HAJI MAHOMED and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

GULMAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1927, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land now formed into one together with the messuages, tenements, buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street and formerly known as Memon Wada or Mahomed Husein Kambeker Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, stated in the Decree in the High Court Suit No. 383 of 1899 to contain by admeasurement 437 square yards but containing by actual measurement 449 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1323 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward Nos. 1014 and 1015 and Street Nos. 61, 63 and 65. 67, 69(2) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Bai Aishabai, widow of Haji Janmahomed Jusab, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Abdul Karim Haji and on or towards the West by the Kambeker Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30122

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

B. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
17 Mar.	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ‡	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	@AZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,783

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th Mar.	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
17th Mar.	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
19th ,,	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	xELLORA ..		Mombasa.
21st ,,	BARPETA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd ,,	VARELA ..		Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	KARAGOLA ..		East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE SEA SIDE OF OLD KANTWADY, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 472 of 1916 (Eva Gonsalves vs. D. M. Cardoz and others) and by virtue of the Power of Sale given by the Consent Order, dated the 30th January, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 18th March, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land situate at Kantwady in sub-district of Bandra admeasuring about 976 square yards together with the dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 65 Chimbai and Non-Agricultural Nos. 21-27, and bounded on the North by the property of the late Joao Braz Fernandes, on the East by the property of the late Gabriel Pereira and Anthony Pereira and on the South and West by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure according to the Collector's Bills redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bake House Lane, containing by admeasurement (893-13|36) square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's New Nos. 4868, 4869 and 4870 and New Survey Nos. 9501 and 2|9498, Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Fort Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward Nos. 1087, 1088 and 1089, Street Nos. 24 and 10-12 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Meherbai, wife of Hormasji R. Nariman, on the South by the property of Dungersi Shamji Joshi, on the East by the said Bake House Lane and on the West by the property of Tata Sons and Co.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ANDERSON'S OIL EXPELLER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 396 of 1928 (C. & I. Engineering Co. vs. Mahomedalli & Co.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the godown next to Mazagon Police Court.

One Anderson's Oil Expeller and apparatus.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE FIRST INDIAN GOVERNOR
LORD SINHA
HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS
With a Biographical Sketch and a Frontispiece.

Every page reveals a man who is neither extremist nor reactionary: a man filled with an unquenchable ardour for the betterment of his people, who sees, nevertheless, that the law of life ordains that, whether in individuals or in states, progress must be gradual; a man who is proud of his own race, and believes in it and its destiny; a man with independence in his soul, who therefore never squeals "oppression."

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RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
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DR. ANNIE BESANT.
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

Price of each Vol Rs. 3 (Three).
To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

If you have not already seen "The Indian Review," the well-known monthly magazine edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, which has been described by the Press as "the best, the cheapest and the most up to date Indian periodical" send your name and address with a four anna postage stamp for a specimen copy. The annual subscription to the "Review" is Rs. 5, or Rs. 5-4as. by cheque, (Indian) and Rs. 7-8 as. (Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month. A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Education, Religion, Philosophy, Industry, Art, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, and Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subscribers of the "Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 6 p.m.
CARTER the GREAT
In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science
AND HIS COMPANY OF
TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.
HEADED BY
Miss EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m.
After 3-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by
D. W. GRIFFITH
The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:
SORROWS OF SATAN
BY
MARIE CORELLI
Featuring an All-Star Cast, including
ADOLPHE MENJOU
as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Paramount Nautical Extravaganza:—
'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'
Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—
WALLACE BEERY
The Firstwhile Villain and Tragedian
AND
RAYMOND HATTON
One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

PATHE CINEMA
(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST CIRCUS DRAMA OF THE AGE.
THE DEVIL'S CIRCUS
FEATURING
NORMA SHEARER
A great Film Depicting the Sorrows and Tragedy lurking behind the gay glitter and gaiety of CIRCUS LIFE!
SEE
A Beauty Spectacle Presenting 200 of the most beautiful women in the world. The Drop from a broken trapeze into a den of enraged Lions.

Y. M. C. A. Open 10 Miles Walking Race
for the
BUCHANAN CHALLENGE CUP
to be held on March 31st,
SATURDAY, 6-30 a.m.
Entries close Wednesday, 28th.
Entrance fee Y. M. C. A. Members, Re. 1.
Non-Members 1-8-0.
Particulars from Secretary,
Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
From Saturday, 17th March
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE AT 4 P.M. ON SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS
The Popular Heroine
FAY COMPTON
IN THE MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAY
LONDON LOVE
A fine story of a lilte slum girl who blossomed into a Film Star.
Also the film of the Ceremony of
Miss MILLER'S CONVERSION AT NASIK.
Produced by Imperial & Oriental Syndicate

EAST END GIRL CAUGHT IN A WEST END WHIRL.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL FILM COY'S Jewel Production
"The Fatal Garland"
Adopted from a famous Bengalee Novel written by
SHRIMATI SUVARNA KUMARI
(Dr. Ravindranath Tagore's sister)
Scenario by Mr. HAYRAT and Miss SUNA IRANI. Directed by Mr. MISRA, B.A.
Featuring
Miss ERMELINE—Miss PUTLI & Mr. VAKIL.
Please Note.
This picture presents a most thrilling story of love affairs and the dangerous consequences—when the love is changed into hatred. Gorgeous settings, War scenes of this beautiful photoplay will surprise you.
DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS
Extraordinary Control of Memory
Wonderful Demonstration by
TIMOTHY D. ADHVANI
AT
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, Fort,
On 31st March from 5-30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
There is Fun, there is Pleasure and there is Knowledge in these Demonstrations.
Tickets :— Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Tickets can be had from
THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, Custom House Road,
THE RASHTRIA SHALA, Asoka Building, Princess Street.
THE "HERALD" OFFICE, Dalal Street, Fort.
From I. S. PATEL, Katni Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim.
SHETH VITHULDAS D. GOVINDJI, Narayan Gali, M J. Market.

THE PICTURE THE BOMBAY PUBLIC HAS BEEN WAITING FOR
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Most Thrilling Romance
"Veerangana"
Featuring
MR. KHALIL AND MISS YEKBAL
MR. SHIVABHAI & MISS HEERA.
Story by MOHANLAL DAVE.
Picturized by GOKHLE.
Directed by HOMI MASTER
"Veerangana"
The Story depicts a faithful
Portrayal of Indian Culture.
Womanhood.
A picture that every
MOTHER.
DAUGHTER.
WIFE.
SHOULD SEE
Patriotism! Self Sacrifice!
Love! Romance!
"Veerangana"
Huge! Colossal! Gigantic!
Thrill Piled upon Thrill!
Cavalry!
Thousands of Riders!
Battles with Life!
Defying Death!
A Picture crammed chock full of nerve tingling Punches!
DO SEE IT TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra Show at 3 p.m.

LAMINGTON ROAD,

PRECIOUS CINEMA (THE UNIVERSAL PICTURES HOUSE)

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

THE LOVE THRILL

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

The Screen's Cleverest and Fairest Comedienne in the most hilariously frothy farce, come in years!

Also two Reels Comedy and latest International News!

STARRING

LAURA LA PLANTE

with

TOM MOORE, BRYANT WASHBURN AND JOCELYN LEE

Think?—You won't have time to think! You'll be so darned busy laughing at this merriest of farces, that you won't stop to figure out rhyme or reason!

DAILY: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15.

Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday, Bank Holidays at 4-30.

POPULAR PRICES from Rs. 1-2 to Ans. 0-2-0

EDDIE is, you know, a world famous star. See him in three different roles all at-once. You are sure to remain spell-bound.

The triumph of the American in Germany. Second week of the best Star in his best production. No Astronomer has yet shown a better star. Please book your seats early to avoid disappointment.

Eddie Polo IN "The Owl"

Note the Change of Timings: 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m. NEXT WEEK 'THE LADY OF THE HAREM' For Id Week.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, GOL PITHA.

THE LATE LOKAMANYA

MR. KELKAR'S BIOGRAPHY

(BY D. V. BELVI, M.L.A.)

A perusal of the second and the third volume of "The Life of Lokamanya Tilak" in Marathi which Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., published a few days ago reminds one of the verdict of Harcourt on the three "corpulent" volumes of Morley's life of Gladstone. "It will live as a model of what a life ought to be and is the best monument that could be erected to a great man. It brings before us the wonderful variety of the man in his gifts and interests, his stupendous industry and inexhaustible energy" Mr. Kelkar had the inestimable privilege of very close association with Lokamanya Tilak for more than twenty-five years of his eventful public life. He enjoyed unique opportunities of studying at close quarters the numerous virtues as well as the few foibles of the hero of his biography. Mr. Kelkar has wisely borne in mind in the compilation of his work that a biography is neither a philosophical treatise nor a polemical pamphlet. It has been truly said that a biography is "a study sharply defined by two definite events, birth and death. It fills its canvas with one figure, and other personages, however great in themselves, must always be subsidiary to the central hero."

BOSWELL OR MORLEY.

Mr. Kelkar was to Lokamanya Tilak what Boswell was to Dr. Samuel Johnson. There was, perhaps no other gentleman in the whole of Maharashtra, I had almost said, the whole of India, than Mr. Kelkar to undertake and to excute successfully the stupendous task of presenting a faithful portrait of an Indian patriot like Lokamanya Tilak in his adventures through life. One may compare in popular parlance Mr. Kelkar with Boswell but one must candidly own in fairness to the former that he has used his discrimination considerably in the selection of events and incidents in the life of his hero and not slavishly chronicled the minutest detail of everything as was done by the latter. It will not be incorrect to say that Mr. Kelkar resembles Lord Morley rather than Boswell as a biographer.

TILAK'S LETTERS.

Mr. Kelkar has published in his book numerous letters written to or by Mr. Tilak to "illustrate and to expand the narrative." These letters were not penned with a view to publication. Some of them were written by Mr. Tilak during his incarceration in the fort at Mandalay. They throw very interesting and instructive light on some of the principal traits of his character, such as his indomitable courage, his hopeful temperament, his readiness to adjust himself to his environments, his untiring energy, his love for his wife and his children, his humour and the like. There is no attempt whatever in any part of the biography to produce "a grandiose" moral effect on the reader. Mr. Kelkar has skilfully exposed the foibles of Mr. Tilak such as obstinacy in clinging to his views, discourteous and frontal onslaughts on his opponents, partiality for political as opposed to social reforms, weakness to observe in private life meaningless religious ceremonies in which he never believed and the like.

The first volume of the biography which was published about five years ago, has already been translated into Hindi.

It will be a surplusage of words to say that the accomplished editor of the premier newspaper published in Marathi has maintained his well-known felicitous and racy diction throughout the book. "Suit the word to the theme and the theme to the word" appears to be a canon of style with Mr. Kelkar.

TRIUMPHAL MARCHES.

I have had a lively recollection of some of the triumphant journeys which Lokamanya Tilak made after his restoration to liberty in June 1914 and the large meetings he addressed. I was an eye-witness to the enthusiastic and loving reception with which Mr. Tilak was greeted almost at every railway station by large crowds of eager people anxious to see him and to honour him even at very inconvenient and odd hours at night. Mr. Tilak's journeys from Bombay to Lucknow, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, Allahabad, Belgaum and many other places were like the triumphal marches of victorious Roman generals of ancient times. Mr. Kelkar has described the tours of Mr. Tilak most graphically. The futile, frantic and sustained efforts made by Government to undermine Mr. Tilak's trials for sedition, the notoriously false charge of perjury bolstered up against him in what is popularly known as Tai Maharaja's case and the historic suit which Lokamanya Tilk was, ill-advised to institute against Sir Valentine Chirol in England have all been placed before the reader in their proper perspective.

RIPE SCHOLARSHIP.

The three erudite books written by Mr. Tilak under circumstances which would have unnerved most men will remain for all time to come as a monument of his ripe scholarship. Mr. Kelkar's pathetic description of the manner in which Mr. Tilak wrote "the Gita Rahasya" with a pencil (as he was forbidden the use of ink) in a small room in the Mandalay Fort, reminds one of the composition by Sir Walter Raleigh of his History of the World, while in prison. The protracted controversy provoked by the Gita Rahasya among Shastris and other Sanskrit scholars has been admirably summed up in the biography.

I may say with pardonable pride that I have read the two volumes of the book not only with avidity but with something like Argus-eyed care and I am happy to say that I have not been able to discover more than two inaccurate statements of facts. But unfortunately there are numerous misprints in both the volumes and I have many misgivings as to how the Marathi reading public will appreciate the innovation sought to be introduced by the learned author in omitting the nasal where it is not pronounced in reading or speaking in Marathi. This literary venture of Mr. Kelkar puts one in mind of the attempt made by some enthusiasts in the United States of America at introducing phonetic spelling into the English language. Mr. Kelkar has placed the biography (3 volumes ranging over 2000 pages or so) within an easy reach of readers of modest means by fixing the only Rs. 7 for the 3 volumes together.

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

BOYCOTT OF SIMONITES ENDORSED

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY B. P. T. U. CONFERENCE

The following are some of the principal resolutions passed by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference at its last day's session on Sunday:—

This Conference extends its most cordial and fraternal greetings to Messrs. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and J. Hallsworth, Member of the British Trades Union Congress Delegation, welcomes them in its midst as Fraternal Delegates and hopes that their visit to India will result in bringing together the working classes in India and Britain and thereby cement the ties of comradeship.

STATUTORY COMMISSION ON REFORMS.

(a) This Conference endorses the resolution (No.3) on the boycott of the Statutory Commission on Reforms passed by the Cawnpore Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in November last and hopes that the sub-committee appointed by the Congress will frame at an early date, a suitable Labour Constitution for the future Government of India.

(b) This Conference requests the three nominated members of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the labour interests and other members sympathising with the legitimate interests of the working classes to vote against the formation of, and the grant of supplies to, the Provincial Committee to be appointed to co-operate with the Simon Commission and to refuse to have anything to do with the Commission or any Committees, at any stage and in any form.

(c) This Conference conveys its warmest thanks to Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the bold and courageous stand he took in the Assembly against the Simon Commission and congratulates him for having lent his support to the popular side.

General Labour Demands:—This Conference endorses the resolution (No. 12) of the Cawnpore Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress on the general Labour demands such as adult franchise, eight hours' day machinery for fixing minimum wage, weekly payment of wages, sickness and unemployment insurance, maternity benefits and old age pensions and hopes that the Government of India will give early effect to them.

Labour Representation on local bodies:—(a) This Conference is of opinion that Labour is entitled to a predominant voice in the management of the affairs of the nation, by its status in social life and its numbers and therefore claims that elections to the Central as provincial legislatures, municipalities, Port Trusts and Improvement Trusts Boards, and other local bodies be carried on adult franchise basis and that so long as special representation is reserved for capitalist and other interests, it too claims its share (though it stands for abolition of such reservations) through elections by labour constituencies of Trade Unions.

(b) While appreciating the efforts of Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., in the Bombay Legislative Council, in securing labour representation on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, this Conference is of opinion that such representations should be secured by means of election, and not by nomination as provided for in his Bill, through a special labour constituency of the Trade Unions in the City.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

(a) This Conference views with apprehension the growing unemployment among the ranks of the workers and peasants, as a result of the growing Capitalism in our country and its policy of intensifying mainly by the policy of retrenchment exploitation more and more in factories and workshops and requests the Bombay Government to take immediate steps to organise employment bureaus, labour exchanges, distress committees and educational labour colonies, as is done in Bengal with a view to reduce the number of the unemployed and provide the remaining number with maintenance.

(b) This Conference requests the Pombay Labour Office to collect accurate and reliable information about the number of the unemployed persons in all trades and industries in the Presidency and publish a report at an early date; and in doing so, it should secure the co-operation of the workers' organisations.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

This Conference views with alarm the growing offensive taken by the capitalist in the Presidency and particularly in the City and Island of Bombay against workers wages and hours other standards of life leading to deadlocks, a high number of industrial disputes, strikes and lockouts and therefore calls upon the workers to solidify their ranks for protection of their rights and also warns the Government against their indifference inaction in allowing them freehand to attack the workers.

HOUSING.

(a) This Conference is of opinion that the present system of one room tenement accommodation for working class families is horrible and injurious to the health of the workers, that it should no longer be tolerated, that the minimum accommodation for a family should be a two room tenement, each of the rooms providing at least 125 sq. ft. of floor space, and that the difference between the economic rent for such accommodation and the rent that such a family may be reasonably be expected to pay (which should never exceed 7 per cent. of the monthly wages of the worker) should be borne by Government, the local bodies and the employer of labour.

(b) This Conference recommends to the Government of Bombay to convert all the one room tenements of the B.D.D. Chawls into two room tenements, fit each tenement with separate water tap and electric light, to make suitable and cheap transport facilities and provide adequate police protection for the chawls situated far away from the mill area, and to reduce the rents still further, particularly at Warli to Rs. 3 only.

(c) This Conference is firmly of opinion that the housing reform cannot be undertaken unless steps are taken to destroy the slum areas in the industrial towns and cities and, therefore recommend to the Government of Bombay to undertake comprehensive legislation for the destruction of the slum areas and unhealthy localities.

Workmen's Compensation Act: This Conference endorses the resolution (No. 14) of the Cawnpore Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress on the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act and urges upon Government to give effect to it at an early date.

Amendment of Indian Merchant Shipping Act: This Conference is emphatically of opinion that Mr. Abdul M. Chowdhury, M.L.A.'s Bill which seeks to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act so as to discontinue the system of licensing Brokers to recruit seamen and establish State Employment bureau will positively do away with the flagrant iniquities inflicted upon seamen by the Shipping Brokers, their ghat serangs and other underlings, and ensure peace among thousands of the seafaring population.

This Conference further requests all official and non-official members of the Legislative Assembly to accord their unanimous support to the passage of the said Mr. Chowdhury's Bill in the current session of the Assembly.

RAILWAY WORKERS.

This Conference draws the attention of the Railway Board and the other Railway authorities to the demands of the various Railwaymen's Unions and meetings regarding the leave rules, time scale and increase in wages, victimisation and wrongful dismissals and the amendment of the compensation rules and urges their immediate redress to prevent the development of the serious industrial disputes.

Formation of trade unions on industrial basis: As with the development of trade unionism it is becoming increasingly difficult to deal effectively with the questions and grievances of working owing to the existence of more than one union in the same industry resulting in splitting the movement in small unions, inter-union rivalry and consequent breaches in the working class solidarity and united front to the employers, this Conference appoints a Committee to bring about a joint meeting of the executives of the Unions concerned to find ways and means to amalgamate the existing Unions in the same industry and develop them on industrial basis.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that all repressive legislation depriving the industrial liberties of the citizens in India, should be repealed immediately and that no person, whatever his rank in the society, should be arrested and put in jail without proper judicial trial.

OBSERVANCE OF LIBRARY DAY

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY PETLAD CONFERENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

PETLAD, March 12.

The Third Annual Library Conference of the Baroda State sat in session on the 11th inst., and passed several practical and useful resolutions. Among those present in the Conference were Messrs. Amratlal V. Thakkar, Motibhai N. Amin, Bharatram B. Mehta, Gokuldas Raichura, Kalyyanrai N. Joshi. In all 18 resolutions were passed: they all dealt with the intricate problem of Library and solid progress of the Library movement. The first resolution was put from the Chair. The Conference thanked His Highness for the keen interest evinced by him in the library movement, and expressed great joy at the birthday falling on the date of the Conference. The second resolution also thanked His Highness for granting Rs. 30,000 from the current year in response to the resolutions passed at the first two Conferences. The third resolution placed before the Conference constructive programme by observing a library day throughout the State. The fourth resolution was of utmost importance as it dealt with the problem of preparing a complete directory of libraries. The fifth resolution empassied the importance of systematic up-to-date catalogue of books. The sixth resolution pointed out the necessity of starting altogether separate and independent libraries for women as well as children. The seventh resolution indicated the lines on which the executive body of the Conference can work. The eighth resolution requested the district libraries and town libraries to take the whole responsibility of starting village reading rooms and libraries. The ninth resolution was a request to His Highness to form new rules for giving due grants to village libraries on the same lines as given to the district and town libraries. The tenth resolution dealt with opening classes for training librarians. The 11th resolution was about the appointment of a special committee to approach His

securing due sympathy and help. The following members are appointed to work on the Committee: "Prof. K. G. Naik, Sheth Ramanbhai Sharda Mehta, Sheth Devidas and Mathbhai Kantawala. The 12th resolution was for appointing an executive committee for the new year. The fifteenth was a resolution of condolence for the sad demise of Sir Ramanbhai M. Nilkantha a very eminent literary man, a true social worker of Gujarat. The sixteenth resolution is divisible in two parts—the first part deals with congratulating those persons and institutions who have interested themselves in the library movement, such as Sir Purshotam Thakordas, Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Shriyut Rajchrait, Sheth Harkhlal Motichand and the Charotar Education Society. The second part of the resolution was mainly a request to the Gujrat Vernacular Society and the Guirati Sahitya Parishad for organising the library movement on a grand scale.

A very interesting programme was then in the afternoon.

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LEUCODERMA.

or white patches due to lose of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches entirely. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful. Booklet Free BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Branch:—Mihijam, Tele. Add:—"Chemists", Bhagalpur. Agents:—Thomson and Taylor Ltd.; Bombay.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED EASY ON REPORTS OF RAIN—ADVANCED ON TRADE AND SPOT HOUSES BUYING—FUTURES 3 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Mar. 15.

The New York futures market being influenced by reports of rains in Texas opened at a decline of 6 points. The strong position represented in old crop months attracted trade buying in conjunction with spot houses. Prices showed a rising tendency throughout the session and practically closed at the highest level at a rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot prices improved 10 points to 19.20c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Middling spot rose 7 points to 18.72c.

The underlying strength of the strong statistical situation, which was held in abeyance is now having its natural effect and prices improved despite favourable weather reports.

N. Y. JULY—FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Mar. 15.

Previous close	18.54	
Opening 10 A.M.	18.50	—04
Lowest 10-05 A.M.	18.48	—06
11 A.M.	18.53	—01
12 Noon	18.52	—02
Highest 2-59 P.M.	18.61	plus 07
Close 3 P.M.	18.60	plus 06
Range 13 points.		

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—"Weather favourable but trade buying. Market looks higher."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, but ralied later on trade buying and spot houses buying."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Forecast of frost in South West threatened early planted cotton."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 15.

Mar.	18.63+.03
May	18.79+.07
July	18.60+.06
October	18.28+.05
December	18.18+.03
January	18.15+.03
Middling Spot	19.20+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 15.

May	18.42+.07
July	18.22+.05
Middling Spot	18.72+.07

NEW YORK

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	18.71
July	18.53
October	18.23
New York. Noon Call	
May	18.71
July	18.52
October	18.23
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
May	18.31
July	18.12
October	17.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	30,000

ALL INDIA WHEAT CROP.

PROBABLY 94 LACS TONS.

Hapur Mandi Mar. 15.

Lala Mukatlal, the Editor of Vyapar Daily and Weekly newspaper issued from Hapur wires us the following private forecast of all India Wheat crop during 1928:—

	lacs tons.
Punjab	34
United Provinces	30
Central Provinces	9
Bombay	4
Behar	5
Frontier Provinces	2 1/4
Rajputana	2 1/4
Elsewhere in India	1
Grand Total	94

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 15-3-28	7173000	11388000
" Yesterday do.	8000	33000
Exports to date do.	5337000	8266000
Stock at Ports 9-3-28	1989000	2718000
" Interior Towns do	941000	1164000
" Liverpool 9-3-28	846000	1800000
Visible Supply 9-3-28	4902000	6665000
Quantity in Sight do	11931000	16163000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 1, quality) Spot	16-11/16

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY—ABSENCE OF SELLING—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—FUTURES 3 TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, March 15.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 4 points and ruled easy on reports of rains in America. Later on prices ruled steady on trade fixing call sales and absence of selling pressure. Futures closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot sales amounted 7,000 Bales and middling American spot closed unchanged at 10.63d. per lb.

Empire futures declined 4 to 6 points and Egyptians ruled quiet and closed 11 to 11 points lower. Sakel spot rose 10 points to 19.40d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 15th March:—

(1) Light rains Georgia, weather cooler, rains expected in Western belt.

(2) Despite reports general rains in Texas, Liverpool market improved later on trade fixing call sales and lack of offerings.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"In reply to our enquiry, Dallas cables think increase in acreage 5 per cent. Insufficient wet in Western section. Look for continued large American consumption. Think chances are in favour of buyers as no doubt market will be influenced easily by boll-weevil reports."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Carry-over in America on July 31st 1927	3,762,000 B|s.
Bureau estimate of crop, ex linters.	12,789,000 B|s.
Total	16,551,000 B|s.
LESS	
Consumption during seven months	4,199,00 B|s.
Exports upto 12-3-28.	5,430,000 B|s.
	9,629,000 B|s.
	6,922,000 B|s.

Available supply in America from now till new crop moves 6,922,000 bales against last year 9,576,374 bales, ex linters, a decrease of 2,654,374 bales. Last year American Mills consumption was 7,202,724 bales, while World's consumption of Americans, 17,428,000 bales and all growths 25,610,000 bales.

Correction: Please read in our yesterday's resport total consumption of Cotton by American Mills for the season 1927|28, 4,199,000 bales against same period previous year 4,024,000 bales, an increase of 175,000 bales, during seven months.

Note: Revised Final Crop Report will be issued in New York on Tuesday 20th March 1928, at 3 p.m. English time.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 15th inst. (4-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds an Gibson:—

"Dull steady market sustained by strength of old crop."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 15.

	Opening	Closing.
March	10.08	10.08—.04
April		10.01—.03
May	9.96	9.97—.03
June		9.91—.03
July	9.87	9.87—.04
August		9.77—.05
September		9.67—.06
October	9.61	9.59—.06
November		9.54—.06
December		9.55—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 15.

	Bales.
Middling Spot	10.63
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	300
January 9.54	9.53—.03
February	9.52—.06
March	9.50—.06
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.80
Scinde, Fine	8.00
Scinde, Superfine	8.20
Bengal, Good	7.60
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80
Bengal, Fine	8.00
Oomra, Good	8.25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50
Oomra, Fine	8.75
Broach, Full Good	9.25
Broach, Fine	9.50
Broach Superfine	9.75

LONDON RUBBER.

	Sellrs.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	0/11-7/8 Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York

Demand Bills

BOMBAY.

OPTION DEALERS BOUGHT—LESS OFFERINGS STEADY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, March 16.

Following a small rise of 6 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 364| for Broach A/M. delivery. Prices improved to Rs. 366/8 on buying by option dealers and less selling pressure. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 7 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	366
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	371/4
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	310
FG. MG Bengal May	310
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	337/8
Fine MG. Oomra May	337/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 16.

The forward market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 366|12 and improved to Rs. 367 on scattered buying. At this level profit-taking depressed prices which were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	....	366	8 0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	....	371	8 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	....	309	8 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	....	309	8 0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	....	338	0 0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	....	334	0 0

TENDERS.

Bombay, March 16.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	800	3,400
Fine M.G. Oomra March	700	3,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

March	224.30 plus 1.50
June	230.80 plus 2.00
September	234.40 plus 2.00

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 16.

Bengal March	310
Bengal May	310
Broach A.|M.	366
Broach J.|A.	370
Oomra March	337
Oomra May	337

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, March 16.

Bengal	333	326	319	312	304
S. P.	331	324	317	310	302
Rajputana	333	326	319	312	304
P. A.	..	422	415	408	..
Oomra No. 3	352	345	338	328	..
C. P. No. 1	377	370	363	353	..
C. P. No. 2	365	358	351	341	..
Khandesh	..	340	330	320	310
Muthia	..	..	323	313	303

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 16.

800	Japan T & Co.	Wun	355|358
500	G. G. Kesha	Wun	355|360
300	G. G. Kesha	Khandesh	318|320
300	Forbes & Co.	Khandwa	328|330
200	Japan T. & Co.	Hingoli	328|330
200	Ralli Bros.	Jalna	307|310
200	K. Vishram	Manmar	318|320
200	Currimbhai	Ujjain	357
200	Volkart Bros.	Ujjain	355
100	Curla Mill	Comptah	405
100	L. K. Vasanjee	Karanja	329
100	L. K. Vasanjee	Jaora	333
100	A. Damodar	Telhara	326
200	A. Damodar	Darwah	349
100	Jetha Devji	Muthia	280
100	Mitha Natho	Nagpur	375

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
	Bombay, Mar. 16.		
Khandesh	1,660	250,715	303,785
Central India	1,642	235,074	242,389
Barsi and Nagar	842	234,434	175,598
Hyderabad-Gaorani	375	93,814	60,747
Berar	2,717	508,260	500,480
Central Provinces	2,084	222,903	202,955
Total Domras	9,320	1,545,200	1,485,904
Dholera	790	81,655	92,533
N.-W. Provinces	211	61,328	5,3071
Rajputana	494	33,188	33,488
Sind-Punjab	489	125,610	97,395
Broach	2,186	17,008	28,826
Coompta and Dharwar	564	6,209	28,470
Westerns-Northerns	102	4,224	12,268
Cocanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	46	8,802	4,753
Persian	140	3,727	3,293
American		24,300	103,589
Egyptian and African		14,999	27,060
Comilla Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total	14,342	1,926,325	1,971,093

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
	1st Sept. to 8th Mar.		
	Bombay, Mar. 16.		
Europe	2,403	368,287	175,780
Japan and China	6,500	518,689	915,922
Coast Ports	100	15,388	9,242
Up-country by Rail		50,229	57,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and		21,571	94,190
	9,003	969,232	1,252,208

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Mar. 16.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	8	3
Chaitra	21	6	9
Vaishakha	21	6	9
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96, 97 98 99	21	6	9
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	59	14	9
London Ready		26-1/4	
Forward		26 1/8	
London—Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7	1
Closing	2	7	0
New York Cent	57	8	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Chaitra	59/13	59/15	59/13	59/14
Vaishakha	59/13	59/14	59/13	59/13

Tone of Silver—Quiet. America bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers at to-days price. Very little business doing.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 March.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Apl|May.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Bank's Buying D. D. 1|6 1|16.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 April.

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 274.
Banks buying T T 272 1|2
Banks buying D D 271 1|2
Banks buying 3 Mos 267 1|2

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 137.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 174 1|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 1-4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4. 87 7|8 15th inst.
Shanghai| London 2|7 3|16 16th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 15th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 15th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 15th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.34 15th inst.
London|Italy 92.40 15th inst.
Tooe of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 15th inst. £4.4.11 1|2 14th inst. £4.4.11 1|2.
Silver London Ready 15th inst. 20 5|16 14th inst. 26 3|8.
Silver London Ready 15th inst. 26-1|8. 14th inst. 26 5|16.
Silver New York Ready 15th inst. 57-9|16 14th inst. 57 9|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 15th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 14th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 15th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 14th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 16.

3 to 6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6.1/4 to 6-1/2 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady..

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract. March	April
Bengal Superfine	326		
Bengal Fine	315 + 6		
Bengal F.G.	305		
Sind-Punjab Fine	315		
Sind Punjab F.G.	305		
Wardha Hingt. Fine	365		
Nagpur Fine	365	+27/8	
Yeotmal Fine	355		
Arvi Fine	355	+13	
Amraoti Fine	345		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340	— 2/3	
Mulkapur Fine	330		
Khandesh Fine	325	—13	
Muthia Fine			
Muthia F.G.		—31	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	375		
Purna F.C.G.S.	340		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	—		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335		
Broach F.G.			+15/6
Broach Fine		+17/8	A./May
Westerns M.G.	385		— 2
Westerns H.G.			
Combadia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	395		
Comota Good	400		+25
Dholera			+ 2/3
Kadi/Viramgam			+ 6/7

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9 1/2
National Bank	£53-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-5/4
Conversion Loan	£76-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan.	£60-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	270-3/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 15.

March	18.97—.11
April	18.82—.11
May	18.82—.11
June	18.82—.11
July	18.90—.11
August	18.90—.11
September	18.89—.11
October	18.98—.10
November	18.98—.10
December	18.97—.10
January	18.93—.10
February	18.91—.10
March	18.88—.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.40+.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 15.

Bar Gold. Fine, per oz.	£4.4.11 1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.40.5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T T Brussels on London	35.01
T T Madrid on London	29.13
T T Milan on London	92.42
T T Berne on London	25.34
T T Paris on London	124.62
T T London on Prague	164.56

LINSEED.

London, March 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £17/8.0
Shipment nominal Mar/Apl. £17-10/0
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment hull paid Feb/Mar. £17.6/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. £13/1/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 15

Linseed, Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Shipment paid April 28/3
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 29/3

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
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PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

PRODUCE RECRIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 15th inst.

Wheat	5,548 cwts
Linseed	6,518 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3,483 "
Gingellyseeds	2,138 "
Poppyseed	132 "
Groundnuts	11,089 "
Castorseeds	16,896 "
Rice	48,956 "
Myrabollams	2,311 "
Cottonseed	15,232 "
Mowraseed	1,467 "
Gram	3,819 "
Joowar	3,654 "
Barley	48 "
Bajree	1,150 "
Coal	3,060 tons.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, March 15.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£157,960,000
Public Deposits	£9,800,000
Other Deposits	£103,660,000
Government Securities	£31,500,000
Other Securities	£57,600,000
Notes and Coin	£43,200,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£265,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	38 per cent

TRADE AND FINANCE.

MARKED RISE IN TATA IRONS

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

The trade demand indicated an increase of Rs. 495 lacs during the week and call rates are sustained at 6-1|4 to 6-1|2 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India showed on the 5th March a decline of 168.81 lacs in the cash balance.

Speculative sales with the present position of money imparted a weak tone to Government Securities; 3-1|2 per cent. showed particular easiness and closed at Rs. 75-7. Sterling Exchange had been inherently steady with a tendency towards firmness. Government's announcement for tenders of one million sterling on Tuesday next checked any possible rise in exchange which otherwise might have occurred.

The share market displayed steady conditions in Cotton Mill Shares. Tata Iron shares showed a marked rise and are talked to touch Rs. 400 for Deferreds. Other industrial scrips ruled steady to firm on considerable support and short covering.

The price of ready Gold is virtually unchanged at Rs. 21-8-3 per tola. The premium for ready has been responsible for the lessened average offtake. The substantially augmented volume of transactions due principally to settlement conditions resulted in a mere three annas fluctuation. The daily offtake is unchanged at 200 bars and the lighter arrivals have reduced stocks to 3,3000 bars.

Raw cotton prices ruled steady with a good undertone despite increasing stocks. Yarn prices remained with the restricted demand.

(From Special Correspondent).
Bombay, Mar. 16.

MONEY.

There has been no cessation of even tenor which has been a feature of the money market for some weeks past. Call rates therefore have been sustained at 6 1|4 to 6 1|2 per cent. The figure for trade demand indicates an increase of about Rs. 495 lacs. This amount, though, includes the large decrease in other deposits which in turn is probably due to the heary purchases by the market of treasury bills particularly those for six months. Owing to the present low cash balance the bank has borrowed rupees one crore from Government against inland bills, thus bringing the total so borrowed to Rs. 9 crores leaving an available balance of Rs. 3 crores which may yet be had at the present bank rate. The financing of the Broach cotton crop is now underway and it is anticipated that the requirements for funds will be large. Of additional interest is the increase of about Rs. 52 lacs in Government securities, as per the statement below, which may be accounted for by Treasury bill operations. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 6 per cent., two to three months 5 1|2 per cent.. six months 4 3|4 and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 9th March 1928, shows a decline of Rs. 168.81 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 11,07,25,000 as against Rs. 13.75 crores a year ago. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.69, a decrease of 2.28 per cent. from last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 52.01 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 190.35 lacs, Rs. 87.76 lacs and Rs. 42.96 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 243.35 lacs to Rs. 6.92 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 164.02 lacs to Rs. 70.72 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Sales by speculators together with the present position of money have imparted a weak tone to Government securities. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper has been particularly easy, closing at Rs. 75-7. 1945-55 Loan was down at Rs. 106-4. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-4-0 and Rs. 102-6. 5 1|2 per cent. Bonds 1928 kept unmoved at Rs. 105-13. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan were stationary at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. Loans, 1960-70 are quoted at Rs. 87-14 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-10.

The currency return as of 7th March 1928, indicated a decrease of Rs. 38.36 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 185.30 crores. Silver coins show a decrease of Rs. 40-17 lacs to Rs. 98-39 crores while silver bullion under coinage shows an increase of 1.91 lacs to Rs. 7.58 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.21 as against 73.81 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been inherently steady with a tendency towards firmness. The rate for sellers still stands at 1s. 5-31|32 with few buyers at 1s. 6d. Improved selling by exporters both here and in Calcutta, together with the present monetary conditions have been the influencing factors. The enquiry for all remittances, including that for bullion, has tapered off somewhat. The volume of business continued to improve. Yesterday Government announced that tenderers received but 24 per cent. at 1s. 6d. and a further announcement by Government that on Tuesday next tenders will be invited for £1 million, checked any possible rise in exchange which might otherwise have occurred. The following are the forward rates:—March 1sh. 5 31|32d., April 1sh. 5 15|16d.; May to September 1s. 5-29|32d.; October|Novemberber is 5-15|16d. and December 1s. 5-31|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has declined from 4. 87-31|32 to 4.87-7|8 dollars. French francs and the Belga were unchanged at 124.01 and 34.99, while the Italian lira depreciated at 92.40.

GOLD.

The price of ready is virtually unchanged at Rs. 21-8-3 per tola. This is due to the fact that long operators have taken possession of stocks. Forward rates, however, have shown a decline of about one and a quarter anna in consequence of heavy shipment en route, and partly in sympathy with firm sterling exchange. The premium for ready has been responsible for the lessened average offtake of about 15,000 tolas per day. Stocks on hand are also down standing at some 2 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns declined to Rs. 13-7-0 both for ready and forward. The quotation for gold in London improved to 84s. 11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 10th April settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 5th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £56,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £148,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 13,96,812 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000, and from Durban £525,000 gold and £50,000 sovereigns shipped on the 12th instant.

SILVER.

While the volume of transactions in silver this week has been substantially augmented due principally to settlement conditions, yet the price fluctuations have amounted to a mere three annas. Selling by banks for American account has precluded any substantial price advance, while at the same time delivery acceptances by bulls have supported prices. China banks are still displaying little easier. It is reported that imports there interest and rates in that market are in excess of exports. The daily offtake, including that of settlement, unchanged at 200 bars and lighter arrivals have reduced stocks on hand to some 3300 bars. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improving from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7-1|8d. closed at 2s. 7d. The highest and lowest rates in London were Rs. 26-7|16d. and 26-3|16d. for ready and 26 1|4d. and 26-1|16d. for forward. In our market, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-14 and Rs. 59-11 for ready, 12th March settlement and 10th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £46,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £213,000. The total imports during the week, amounted to 264 bars and Rs. 32,998 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £22,500.

SHARES.

The share market has been closed two days this week. While opened, steady conditions with minor price fluctuations have been in evidence in cotton mill shares. The miscellaneous section has likewise been steady and prices show a fair improvement. The volume of business has been marked better. Bank shares show little or no change in price movements.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

W have received the following weekly circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones, dated 15th March:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Generally speaking business over the past fortnight has broadened somewhat and bargains put through have been more numerous than for some time past. In long dated stocks, an easier tendency is evident, 3 1/2 per cent. Paper closing today at Rs. 75-5 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 at 106/4.

5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds changed hands at 105/3, whilst 6 per cent. 1931 and 1932 were done at 104/6 and 105/15 respectively. Sellers of 5 per cent. 1929/47 at 100/4 were unable to find buyers. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is offered at 111/6.

London telegraphs a firm market in India Sterling Stocks with some heavy buying in progress.

COTTON MILL SHARES

Since we last reported on the 1st instant, the Stock Exchange has for various reasons been open on six occasions only.

At the meeting of the Bombay Millowners held recently, expression was given to some pessimistic views regarding the future of this industry with which it is difficult to reconcile some of the divident distributions lately sanctioned. It has been generally declared that 1927 was a year of exceptional profits due to appreciation in cotton values and not to trading in cotton piece-goods, a statement which justifies the conservation of profits a against payment of dividends. Much of the present position in which many mills find themselves is due to the policy of paying unwarranted dividends and of building up large Block accounts instead of a strong cash position and investors should carefully review the position in this light when contemplating purchases.

Some of the principal speculative counters have seen considerable fluctuations during the past week but to-day's closing prices indicate an all round recovery probably due to bear covering rather than to fresh purchases. Unless trading conditions improve it is difficult to foresee a rise in share levels. Gokaks were done at 131/4 T. D. and look a good lock up purchase in view of the strong cash position, Sassoon Silks have sellers at 92 but should be retained in view of dividend prospects.

MISCELLANEOUS

Weakness in Cotton Mill shares was at one time reflected in several of the speculative counters in this section but a recovery has since taken place with every appearance of some further improvement.

Bank Shares.—A good investment enquiry lends a steady apparance to most counters. Imperials change hands around 1455 and 352 1/2, Barodas at 92 1/2 India Banks at 91, and Centrals at 25/8 x.d. Easterns are asked for at 94 but shares are scarce.

Railway Shares.—A slightly firmer tendency obtains and the turnover looks like improving. Central Provinces are in demand at 100, Guzerats quote 91, Mandra Bhons were done at 79 and Sara Sirajganj at 98. Larkhanas are wanted at 89 with sellers of Hoshiarpurs at 99.

Cement Shares.—Bundis continue firm at 23/4 with sellers scarce whilst Punjab rose to-day to 15/10 on good buying enquiry. Active dealings are anticipated in these two scrips and we have a good opinion of the future outlook. Katnis are very steady at 248/12 with the Deferred at 830. Indian Cement looks steady at 330 reflecting the improvement in Gwalior to 83. Shahabads at 175 show fifteen points advance on the week.

Manganese Shares.—We quote Shivrajpurs 43/4 and C.I.M.'s 22/12 quiet with a downward tendency.

Shipping Shares.—Bombay Steam Ord. at 295 have seen fair business and we expect some further advance later in the year. Scindias are steady at 19/10 but are talked higher.

Engineering Shares.—Alcock Ashdowns after touching 365 are again 380 and may go higher meantime. McKenzies hang fire around 342/8. Tata Constructions are steady at 65/8.

Iron and Steel Shares.—Indian Irons and Bengal Irons remain quiet around 19/- and 18/- respectively. Tata Iron 2nd pref. changed hands in good numbers around 97 and close at 97/8. The ordinary at 86/12 and Deferred at 323/12 are being talked to 100 and 400 respectively. Present market sentiment is bullish and speculators may push the shares to the prices mentioned.

Electricity Shares.—This section has a very firm appearance and may prove one of the most active features of the year. The earlier payment of dividends and a reduction of the face value of the heavy Rs. 1,000 shares to denominations of Rs. 100 would greatly add to their marketability and popularity and we trust that the agents concerned will effect these changes in the public interest.

Bombay Trams are quiter at 156/14 with Telephones at 49/8.

Bombay Ugandas at 37 reflect a bad trading season in Uganda where drought has seriously effected crops. Beinpurs quote 24 without any business passing. New Indians are at 23/10 but are talked higher.

Rubber Shares.—Business continues negligible and London jobbers continue to mark down quotations. The position is worth watching for buying opportunities but we expect lower rates for the present. London stocks of the commodity are lower by 58 tons at 61,920 tons.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

We have received the following weekly cotton review from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, dated 17th March:—

The American market shows a nett rise of 19 points this week. The market at the outset reported a small decline owing to some liquidation and New Orleans selling. Since then it has been slowly and steadily advancing on trade buying and covering by shorts. The highest price for the May position touched during the week was 18.86 on the 14th instant and the lowest 18.40 on the 10th instant, the range for the week being 46 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during February has been 574,000 bales against 582,000 bales in January and 590,000 bales in February 1927. This makes the total Mills consumption for the season to the end of February 4,199,000 bales against 4,025,000 bales for the same period last year.

The final Ginning Report is due to be published in America on the 20th instant. It will be remembered that the final Government crop estimate was of 12,789,000 bales and the last Ginning Report issued on January 23rd showed 12502,000 bales.

Our local market remained very dull throughout the week and closes Rs. 2 higher. The market in the beginning was slightly easy on long liquidation by Bazar operators and hedge-selling but afterwards steadied in sympathy with Liverpool and New York markets. The highest rate for Broach A.|May touched during the week was Rs. 367 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 360 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 7. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach A.|May Rs. 366-1|2; Broach J.|Aug. Rs. 371-1|2; Oomra March Rs. 338; Oomra May Rs. 338; Bengal March Rs. 309-1|2; Bengal May Rs. 309-1|2.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 15th March 1928 are 1,920,325 bales against 1,971,093 bales last year and Exports total 969,435 bales against 1,175,005 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 439,955 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 15th March is estimated at 880,089 bales against 575,533 bales same time last year.

The American market remains narrow and has a tired appearance. The February consumption figures though construed to be bullish could not give impetus to the market as shorts had been reported to have covered and as there has recently been an utter lack of speculative element which may have probably been diverted to the Stock market. The weather appears to be fairly favourable and the planting is progressing well while the trade has been a moderate buyer. Otherwise the market is entirely featureless. Until some new features appear on the horizon, or speculators enter it, the American market will probably continue narrow. Our local market to the delight of Option-eaters but to the chargin of those that have applied options, remains very uninteresting with little business passing which appears even less than what it actually is being spread over the 24 hours during which trading is permitted. For the present, while small markets remain the order of the day, the best course to follow would appear to be to operate on both the sides—buying in easy markets and selling on advances.

YARN MARKET.

There has been no special change to report so far as the Indian Yarns are concerned where prices have remained unchanged and the long expected improvement in demand has not yet been realised It is very likely that this has been delayed on account of the Ramzan holidays but yet it is quite clear that most of the needs of the up-country markets have been supplied by the up-country Mills and consequently offtake from Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills so far as the yarns are concerned is considerably reduced and as a result inspite of the very firm cotton position the rates offered to these Mills are much below their costs and stocks have been increasing with them. Some of the Mills have no doubt curtailed their spinnings but even this partial curtailment produced no better feeling in the market. Reports from consuming Districts are not yet encouraging and the prices offered are so low that, in view of the present firm cotton position some of the Mills do not feel any inclination to sell their stocks at such very low prices. In Japanese and Shanghai yarns however prices have advanced further owing to scarcity of stocks whereas in English yarns prices have shown gradual improvement. In Artificial silk yarns market is slightly better than before and if cotton continues steady or shows some further improvement there will also be an improvement in the general business conditions.

English Yarns:—Manchester prices have gone up further and forward business done is in small lots particularly in Egyptians. In American yarns however prices are yet very high and owing to very keen competition from Shanghai and Japanese yarns no forward business has been possible. Yarns from stock have been selling slowly in most cases at a loss to the dealers.

Japanese Yarns:—There has been a rapid advance in prices in this class of yarns, particularly in 2|42s both Japanese and Shanghai qualities on account of scarcity and also due to the Import Houses' quotations being much higher. Turnover has been better during the week than for the last several weeks and the steady improvement in prices has produced a better feeling in the consuming Districts with the result that the offtake has considerably improved. On the whole the feeling is more optmistic and dealers have raised their limits and have been offering better prices for forward deliveries but business resulting has been comparatively small. Sampin have shown some further advance whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Demand is moderate particularly in well-known Tickets whereas forward business has not been done on account of constant pressure of offerings from New Factories especially from the Continent. The undertone is however steady.

Indian Yarns:—The important event during the week has been a very able and thoughtful speech delivered by the President of the Mill-owners' Association at its general meeting, when in a masterly way he clearly depicted the present sorrowful plight of the Mill Industry and the crisis which the industry has been passing through at the present moment. It remains to be seen what steps the Government are prepared to take to relieve this important industry of the continued depression but we feel inclined to say that if no adequate steps are being taken at an early date, the condition of the Mill industry will be worse still and in course of time this important industry will be on the verge of ruin to such an extent that any remedy at a later hour, will be ineffective. The sorrowful plight of the Mill Industry has had its usual effect on the Trade conditions all over India particularly in Bombay where its immediate effect is bound to be felt first. We need not repeat that drastic steps are necessary and that too before it is too late. The present prices realised by the Mills for their yarns and cloth on the present prices of cotton are ruinous and every body in the Trade is convinced that such state of affairs cannot last long.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

The Market ruled firm at the commencement of the week, weak during the middle and steady during the latter half of the week under review. The close of the week however evidenced a firm tendency. Ready Prices register a drop of about an anna in the last week-end price-levels. February Shipment Prices were unchanged during the whole week. March and June/July/Aug/Sept. Shipment prices also register a drop of 1-1/2 as. in the last week-end price-levels. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14/4-1/2 and Rs. 14/3 for February Rs. 9/2 and Rs. 9/2 for March and Rs. 9/7-1/2 and Rs. 9/6 for June July/Aug/Sept Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 1,75,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/3-1/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment February Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 9/2-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June/July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

February Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F B H.

March Rs. 9/4-1/2 per cwt F B H.

June/July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Firm.

Doctors Surprised,

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An Expert Physician now established in Bombay.

Dr. H.D. MITTER, L.M.S., D.P.H., Health Officer, Shahjahanpur (U.P.) writes:
I had the occassion of examining the stool of Rai Sahib Bhutnath Chattatji while he was suffering from a very bad attack of Dysentery. Under microscope I found a lot of entamoeba coli in resting stage and a lot of cysts of that amoeba. I advised the attending physician—Dr. D.D. S. TANDON—for giving the injection of ematine to the patient. But to my great surprise he cured the case with a few doses of Homoeopathic medicines. Dr. Tandon was given trial in two more cases of Chronic Asthma and Sciatica. Both the cases got perfectly cured by his treatment. This is a great success of Homoeopathic system and proves the skill and tact of Dr. Tandon. He is really a great help to the public.—(Sd.) H.D. MITTER

Dr. R.N. COONDOO, L.M.S., D.P.H., late Asst. Surgeon, Kashmir State. writes:
Being an Allopathic physician, I always looked askance on other systems of medicine, Homoeopathy claiming the lion's share of my distrust but I have been now completely disillusioned, as my own son, who had been suffering from liver complaints, got cured under the skilful treatment of Dr. D. D. S. TANDON Homoeopath when other systems did him little good. I am greatly obliged to him for the successful treatment of my child and I can say now that he fully deserves the reputation that he has in these parts of the country for his scientific and skilful method of treatment.—(Sd.) R.N. COONDOO.

Mrs. M. JOSHI, Lady Doctor, Lucknow, writes:—
You worked what we Allopathic practitioners must pronounce as wonders in curing my husband of Asthma. We thought that this foul disease takes long to cure. His case had become extremely serious, I might say critical and we had almost given up the hope of his recovery. You not only succeeded in saving his life at that time but I am happy to tell you that during this interval of about a year he has had no attack of the same. It is only through this cure that I discovered that Homoeopathy can succeed even when other systems of medicine are found to be failures.—(Sd) Mrs. M. JOSHI.

Dr. A.P. TRIVEDI, M.B.B.S., late House Surgeon, King George's Medical College Lucknow, writes:—
You will be pleased to note that I have been studying Homoeopathy very attentively, since you wonderfully cured both the complicated cases of Epilepsy and Diabetes entrusted to you.—(Sd.) A. P. TRIVEDI.

Dr. BASANTLAL GUPTA, L.M.P., O. & R. Ry. Hospital Lucknow, writes:—
I am highly obliged to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for the marvellous cure of my son suffering from serious type of Dysentery.—(Sd.) BASANTLAL.

Dr. K. D. CHAKRAVARTI, M.B.B.S., Lucknow, writes:—
I am much obliged to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon who has successfully treated my sister suffering from acute Gastro Enteritis by his Homeopathic mode of treatment.—(Sd.) K.D. CHAKRAVARTI.

IN CASE OF UTTER DESPAIR, CONSULT:

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,

Scientific Homoeopath

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Final Day of the Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hoekey: General Association, Kirkee vs. Catholic Gymkhana 4-15 p.m., Salsette Amateurs vs. 1st Bn. G.I.P. Regt., 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Prarthana Samaj Anniversary celebrations, 7-30 a.m. Divine Service; 3-30 p.m. social gather: 6-30 p.m. address on "Ideals of Youth."

SUNDAY, March 18.

Workers' and Peasants' Party annual general meeting, 2 p.m.

Welcome to Parsi world cyclists, Matunga 6-45 a.m.—Public reception meeting, Gilder Tank Municipal play-ground, Lamington Road, 8 a.m., Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

MONDAY, March 19.

Children's Aid Society, annual meeting St. George's Hospital Recreation Room, at 5-30 p.m. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 18th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th March, to 6 a.m. of 16th March:—

Small-pox attacks 9, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 96. Total mortality this day last year was 99.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Thursday, the 15th instant.

MODERATES OR EXTREMISTS.

An Inter-Debate between the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj and the Daivadnya Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, on "The Moderates have done Greater services to India than the Extremists." Mr. M. N. Talpade will propose the above mentioned proposition and Mr. B. B. Kshirsagar (D. Union) will opppose the same.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall Bazar Gate Street, Fort to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Bhagatramji, who is shortly leaving for Europe on Vedic Dharma Propaganda work, will deliver a lecture on "Universal Religion."

G WARD DIST. C. C.

The Council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

TARUN MAHARASHTRA MANDAL.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Council of the Maharashtra Youths' Conference will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) at 8 a.m. at the Congress House, when the draft constitution of the Mandal will be considered.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society the weekly discourse and instruction class followed by experiments in clairvoyance will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 51, Govardhandas Khatau Building, 4th floor, Girgaon, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE YOUTH'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a paper will be read by Mr. Datar on the subject "How youths and students can help the labouring classes to improve their condition," after which a discussion will follow, in the Maratha High School premises, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni will preside on the occasion.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY.

The annual general meeting of the Workers' and Peasants' Party will be held at the Congress House at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) to adopt the report of last year's work, statement of accounts and to adopt lines of future work of the Party as also to elect new office-bearers.

VILE PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The third social gathering of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) on the public play-ground at Vile Parle, when the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside and Lady Mehta will distribute prizes. The programme is as under:—7 a.m. to 10 a.m. Sports; 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. Cricket Match; 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. Cricket match for juniors; 5 p.m. and onwards Reception, dialogues, tricks, address, etc.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

A mass meeting of the residents of the Bombay Development Chawls, Worli, will be held under the auspices of the Mutual Helping Society, at 8 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the compound of the same Chawls, in order to give vent to their grievances.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. K. Y. Kale.—Vocal Music.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-20 p.m. Dance Music: The Latest Successes. As Recorded for the Gramophone, with Cabaret Interludes by Well-known Artists.

11 p.m. Close Down.

PARSI GLOBE CYCLISTS

BOMBAY'S GRAND RECEPTION.

APPRECIATION PURSE TO BE PRESENTED.

The three well-known Parsi Globe Cyclists, Messrs. Bapasola, Hakim and Bhamgara, after an extended tour on their bicycles of over 45,000 miles in about five years round the world, are returning to Bombay on Sunday. The Reception Committee of the Bombay Weight Lifting Club, of which the cyclists have been members, have completed elaborate arrangements to give these daring cyclists a right royal public welcome.

An escort of the Bombay Weight Lifting Club will go to Kurla on Sunday to bring the cyclists with all due reception to the King's Circle, Matunga, where thousands of local cyclists of all communities will assemble before 6-45 a.m. (S. T.) to greet the Parsi Round-the-world cyclists. Thereafter with Bands playing and colours flying a procession will be formed for the March to Bombay. Motor cyclists and motor cars can also join the procession.

The procession will first enter the Dadar Colony where Mrs. Hakimji, the mother of one of the tourists, will garland them. The residents will then welcome and garland the three cyclists near the Colony Bandstand. The procession thereafter will proceed onwards via Laxmi Cinema, Parel, Byculla, Bellasis Road on to the Lamington Road, and will halt in front of the Cinema Precious as the cyclists had started on their world-tour from this very spot. The procession will be one mile long. The tour will be proclaimed to have been officially over amidst acclamation.

APPRECIATION PURSE.

At 8 a.m. (S. T.) on the same occasion, a big public meeting will be held in the Gilder Tank Municipal Play-ground, where Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir has agreed to preside. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) has extended his patronage to the movement and prominent citizens of all shades and communities will be present. The proceeds of the gathering together with any donations that may be received will be given away to these cyclists as an appreciation purse.

All the arrangements of the public procession and the meeting will be in the hands of the Committee of the Bombay Weight Lifting Club including the filming of the procession and the mass meeting of reception at the Gilder Tank Municipal Play-ground, press-photographers, etc., for which special arrangements have been made throughout.

WOMAN DIES FROM BURNS.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Manibai (30) a prostitute who died in the G. T. Hospital as a result of burns sustained under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased made a statement to the police in consequence of which Anusuyabai and her paramour Dwarkanath were arrested by the police and placed before the Coroner. The evidence showed that the deceased and the suspects had ill feelings over a girl named Motibai who was in the brothel of Anusayabai at Fanaswadi. On the night of the 8th instant they had an altercation but were separated by some neighbours. A constable on duty near Fanaswadi heard cries in the morning of the 9th instant for help and while going to the place the deceased came near him with her sari and hair burning and the kerosine oil smelling on her clothes. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she made a statement that while she was asleep Dwarkanath came near her bed, poured kerosine oil upon her and set fire to her clothes. The police arrested Dwarkanath and took him before the deceased where she identified him as the man having set fire to her clothes. Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock following burns. The jury returned a verdict of death by burns caused by Dwarkanath with murderous intent.

KARL MARX ANNIVERSARY.

A conversational meeting was held on Wednesday last at the offices of the Workers' and Peasants' Party to celebrate the anniversary of Karl Marx, when some main teachings of Marx formed the theme of discussion. Mr. P. Spratt who presided said that the world engrossing socialist movement of to-day is the outcome of Marx's fundamental teachings. Mr. S. A. Dange speaking on the essentials of Karl Marx remarked that nobody could be a real Marxist and a scientific thinker, unless he understood what material conception of history and class struggle meant. Mr. K. N. Joglekar said the attempt to deify even Marx was wrong as what he wrote was not written for all ages, as even Lenin made necessary adaptation of his teachings without being dogmatic. Mr. T. V. Parvate said post-war India definitely showed that Marxian philosophy was influencing Indian life also and as Bernard Shaw publicly acknowledged "Marx made a man of me," so would Indians be made men by him. After some more discussion in which Messrs. Shah, Ghate, Mirajkar and Nimbkar took part, the proceedings came to a close.

MARWARI AGARWAL MAHASABHA

AGITATION FOR SOCIAL REFORM

(BY M. C. MATHUR.)

The tenth session of the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha has drawn quite clear. It falls on 23rd March and the following days. Preparations are nearly complete. Opponents of the Mahasabha are mustering their reactionary forces strong. They are actuated by the evil desire to break the Mahasabha, the body that has roused the whole community from torpor and has created a sense of responsibility in its constituents. The newly born Panchayat Party of Calcutta has spread a calumny against the workers of the Mahasabha among the ignorant masses. Widespread apprehension was the natural outcome of the propaganda persistently carried on by this party among harmless persons. But now this apprehension is fizzling out of its own accord.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Very few persons understand the constitution of the Mahasabha. Its constitution is based on broad democratic principles and not on mere sectarian lines. According to the present constitution every Agarwal is eligible for its membership and every member can be elected as delegate for the Mahasabha irrespective of his personal opinions. The Mahasabha does not exclusively belong to any particular creed or faith. It is a common meeting ground for Sanatanists, Aryasamajists, Shaivs, Vaishnavas and Jains alike. A particular religious cult is necessarily restricted to the persons professing dogmas expounded by it. But this is not the case with the Mahasabha. The Mahasabha respects the rule of majority. But the minority has every right to place its views before the Mahasabha and convert the majority to its side. No member of the Agarwal community can be disqualified for its membership because he does not conform to the spirit of the resolutions of the Mahasabha. The resolutions of the Mahasabha have no force of law just as those of the Indian National Congress have no force except the moral one behind them. Every member of the community is morally bound to obey the mandates of the Mahasabha, but the Mahasabha has no right to enforce them upon its members like the acts of the Legislative Assembly. Just as the Congress is an accepted political body to advance the cause of the country in the same way the Mahasabha is a social reforming body open to all Agarwal without any distinction. So long as this state of affairs continues, there is no reason on the part of its opponents to disown or oppose it on that score.

OPPOSITIONISTS.

But the anti-Mahasabhaites stand poles asunder. They are reactionaries in the strict sense of the term not only in social matters but in politics as well, so much so that they stooped so low as to extend their co-operation to the Simon Commission. They are satisfied with their present condition. They want no change. They are anti-social and have no idea of reform. Long-standing prejudices and religious bigotry have turned their heads. It is useless to argue with them. They are incapable of imbibing the spirit of the time. Their entire forces are directed against the Mahasabha. They are trying their level best to capture the Mahasabha and wreck it completely. They want to turn out reformers from the Mahasabha without a single exception. They want to shut the door of the Mahasabha upon those who differ from them on certain social issues. If they succeed in their attempts, it will jeopardise the interests of the Mahasabha and the community as a whole. They are terribly afraid of giving a mere thought to the question of child widows. They want to put a ban upon the persons marrying widows so that they may not take part in the proceedings of the Mahasabha. They are living under a delusion that by ex-communicating these persons they will put down the case of widows once for all and will thereby teach a disciplinary lesson to the reformers. They think that thus discarded, the culprits would not dare to come to the Mahasabha out of humiliation and shame. No doubt they are living in a fool's paradise. They cannot realise the fact that it is their deep conviction that has led the reformers to take the thorny course; that such frivolities on the part of the reactionaries can hardly change their determination.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

On the reformers' side there is a group that meets its opponents on their own ground. It argues that it is prepared to conform to the theory of social boycott provided it is applied to all the delinquents equally. If the persons marrying widows are to be outcasted why not persons contracting child and old age marriages and why should not polygamy be similarly dealt with? The Mahasabha equally condemns child and old age marriages, polygamy and widow re-marriages. Why should there be this invidious distinction in awarding the punishment to the social culprits? Justice demands fair-play and no favour. The opponents of social reforms have no argument to meet this contention. Social boycott principle is not in keeping with the spirit of the time and shall adversely affect the interests of the community. If the opponents of the Mahasabha are anxious to discontinue certain acts of individuals in the community, they should try to remove the root cause leading thereto. Social boycott can under no circumstances serve their purpose. On the contrary, it will create a discord and disharmony in the community and undermine its prestige if a single man is debarred from the Mahasabha. People who realise the follies of such a measure are bound to oppose them. In social matters individual boycott can be taken recourse to but social boycott is out of the question. Hence people who have the good of the community at heart should make it a point to attend the Mahasabha in large numbers. Youths can well realise the mischief of the pernicious move on the part of the reactionaries and it is they who are expected to turn in large numbers to save the situation.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce writes:—

I am directed to inform you that the Committee of Chambers has decided at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 14th March, to request the various Congress Committees to include the following among the foreign articles to be selected for boycott as these are now available Indian made:—

(1) Pumps (Gear pumps, Hand pumps and Power pumps), (2) Agricultural Implements like ploughs, etc., (3) Looms, (4) Inks, (5) Glassware (Chimneys, Globes and Tiles), (6) Hurricane Hand Lanterns.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAMES SUGGESTED FOR CHOICE

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday selected 24 candidates for the post of the Secretary, Schools' Committee and finally recommended the following three candidates to the Corporation, viz:—Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Mr. A. R. Bhaiji and Mr. H. G. Anjaria.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY, NEW YORK.

	March 16.
Previous Closing Rate	18.60
To-day's Opening Rate	18.70
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.93
Difference	+.33

LIVERPOOL

	March 16
Previous Closing Rate	9.87
To-day's Opening Rate	9.93
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.00
Difference	+.13
Broach Expectation	Rs. 371

WEAVERS' STRIKE IN LOCAL MILL.

MANAGEMENT DENIES EXISTENCE OF GRIEVANCES.

The strike of the weavers of the Morarji Gokuldas mill continued on Friday. There was no demonstration of any kind but the strikers collected near the mill gates and then dispersed peacefully at about 9 a.m. The management in a leaflet copies of which were distributed among the strikers, deplored the disorderly behaviour of some of the operatives on Wednesday and advised them to write to the manager or the head jobber if they had any grievances. They then stated that it was not true that the rates of their wages were in any way curtailed or reduced. The pay sheet of the last month showed that the workmen received an average pay of Rs. 41 month. 13 operatives received at the rate of Rs. 60 per month, 79 at Rs. 50 per month, 304 at Rs. 40 while very few got below Rs. 30. It was true that the pay for February was slightly less but that was due, the circular stated, to the working days being only 24 against 26 and 27 days of the previous months. The operatives were intimated that if they did not return to work by Saturday they would be paid off on that day (Saturday) and new men would be engaged in their places.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY APPEAL CASE.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

JUDGE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The hearing was resumed, before Justice Sir Louis Crump and Mr. Justice Blackwell, at the Bombay High Court, on Friday of the appeal filed by Mr. G. E. D. Langley a well-known race-horse owner and formerly a steward of the Western India Turf Club, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp awarding him Re. 1 as damages in his libel action against Capt. M. R. D'Arcy, his former trainer.

Mr. B. J. Desai, counsel for Mr. Langley, the plaintiff, resuming his arguments dealt with the evidence of the plaintiff in the case.

MR. LANGLEY'S "WISHES".

Counsel dealt with the programme and instructions given from time to time by the plaintiff to the defendant (Capt D'Arcy in letters, regarding the racing of his horses in Poona during the plaintiff's absence from India. Mr. Langley, in the course of his instructions had stated, "Use your discretion looking to the circumstances and remembering what my wishes are." The defendant had sought to put a sinister construction on the word 'wishes' suggesting that what the plaintiff wanted him to do was to create a bad impression of his horses. According to the plaintiff, what he meant by the word 'wishes' was he did not want the defendant to wind up his horses. Similarly, the defendant had sought to put a sinister construction on the following instruction:—"I do not want strange jockeys up, but Barrett would be alright."

CONFIDENCE IN A JOCKEY

Counsel argued that 'prima facie' if an owner told his trainer that he had fidence in a particular jockey, it was little too much to say without direct evidence that that confidence meant that the jockey had been so instructed as that he was going to play foul, and that no other jockey would do. The suggestion that the jockey Barnett, had private instructions to play foul in the races, was, therefore, absolutely unfounded and unjustified. Counsel also submitted that it was erroneous to say that the public in Poona had no material whatever to judge the form of the horses.

WHAT PUBLIC MUST NOT KNOW

Mr. Justice Blackwell: If a horse which is consistently run in long distance races is entered in a short sprint distance race, would not the unsuspecting public be misled as to the form of the horse?

Mr. Desai: Suppose a horse ran nowhere in a particular race. Would any intelligent man, by the mere fact that the horse ran in two races which were short or long come to the conclusion that the races in which he ran were proper, and therefore he must back the same horse in similar races in Bombay. The racing public does not and must know that certain horses are run by an owner for training purposes. There is no law which requires an owner to act in a manner that the public put their money on a horse which has the prospect of winning.

A STAYER IN SPRINT RACE.

Mr Justice Blackwell: If you run a horse which is a delicate horse and not a fully trained horse and whose quality is that of a stayer fit for a mile and a half, in a six furlong race, then the jockey riding him must ride him all out for the purpose of winning.

Counsel: He has got to win if he could.

Mr. Justice Blackwell: For the purpose of winning, the jockey must ride all out. Does it not constitute a danger to such a horse?

Mr. Desai: It is not the case that you should race a horse only to win.

Mr Justice Blackwell: If an owner runs his horse in any race, he must run him with the object of winning.

Counsel: The proposition is that he may be run either for winning or for training provided you do nothing to prevent him from winning if he could.

MEANING OF "COME TO LIFE"

Mr. Desai, proceeding, explained the term "come to light on us." When addressed to the trainer, meant that he should either back the horse or not run him at all, or run him in a race in which he had little or no chance. If the trainer considered it essential to train him in a race in which he might win, then the caution was that the horse should be backed. If he won unbacked, the horse would be said to have come to light on the owner.

Mr. Justice Blackwell: The term "on us" can only mean against "our interests".

Counsel: "On us" means "to us." The expression means the horse should be backed if he is to be trained in a race in which he is likely to win.

Alluding to the expression "showing up" used in reference to the horse "Golden Hours", Mr. Desai said, the term meant that for a short distance the horse might appear to be more brisk.

Justice Sir Louis Crump: I think the expression means to run in a prominent manner so as to attract public attention.

Counsel: I accept that version, but the term has no bearing whatever on the question of winning or not winning. It only means making a horse noticeable I submit it is quite legitimate for an owner to say that he is not going to run a particular horse in a race where he is likely to "show up" or disclose his form. If an owner does a thing not to disclose the form of a horse, it was certainly not deception. He is not obliged to show the form either to the public or to the handicapper.

Lord Wimborne arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Headquarters of the Bombay City Police on Friday.

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL MEETING

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1ST RACE.
SULTAN KHAN 1
ASAD PASHA 2
ADAI 3

2ND RACE.
JOYFUSS 1
FRIDAY 2
YELDRUM 3

3RD RACE.
NABIH 1
SAYYAD 2
LAMA 3

4TH RACE.
KADOOR BEG 1
GOOLAB 2
NAJIAN 3

5TH RACE.
PURSUED 1
HILLS OF ROME 2
FULFIL 3

6TH RACE.
APPLES 1
ZEEBAR 2
MUKDEN 3

7TH RACE.
DIAGRAM 1
BRIDGMAN 2
STARBOARD 3

8TH RACE.
ORANGE LENA 1
WELL COPPED 2
CELADON 3

9TH RACE.
SUBHAN 1
ROBERT 2
MOZAN 3

ANNIVERSARY OF SHRI RAMAKRISHNA.

KHAR ASHRAMS' WORK.

Ladies and gentlemen of all sects and ages gathered at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening to celebrate the ninety-third anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa under the auspices of the Ramkrishna Sewa Ashram, Khar. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

After the gathering was entertained to a programme of melodious music by the disciples of Mr. B. Krishnappa, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar read out the annual report of the Ashram at Khar for the year 1927.

The report stated that in August last the Ashram lost one of the most indefatigable workers in the cause of Ramkrishna Mission in the death of Swami Saradanandji, the Secretary of the Mission. He served and guided the Mission for over 30 years. In the beginning of the year Pujya Srimat Swami Shivanandji, the President of the Mission laid the foundation stone of the building erected for the charitable dispensary and the free primary school at Khar. Swami Viswananda and Swami Sambuddhananda held Bhagwat and Gita classes at Matunga, Gamdevi, Khar, Parel etc., and delivered as many as 180 lectures during the year. Swami Sharvananda delivered a series of lectures on the philosophy of the Upanishads as the Bombay University Extension lecturer. Lectures were delivered at the Wilson College and the Prathana Samaj also. Two of the Swamis of the Ashram rendered valuable services during the Gujarat floods. The Ashram had started a flood relief fund towards which Rs. 56,220-10-10 were collected. The total receipts of the Ashram during the year amounted to Rs. 11,396-6-6 and expenses to Rs. 3,878-2-6.

After the report was read, Mr. N. Gupta ex-editor of the "Trubune" read a paper on the life of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhansa. Several speakers including the chairman addressed the gathering on the various aspects of the life of the great saint who has been the idol of Young India and who was rightly called service and purity personified.

After another musical entertainment—this time by Pt. B. Krishnappa himself—the gathering dispersed.

STORY OF "DISHONOURED" CHEQUE.

BOMBAY JOURNALIST SUED

CALCUTTA, March 16.

On the application of Mr. K. B. Vaidya, Assistant Manager, Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of 100, Clive Street, Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, issued a summons against Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Indian National Herald," Bombay, on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 150. It was stated in the petition that the accused who is known to the complainant came to Calcutta in October last and saw the complainant in his office. As the accused said he was short of money he asked for Rs. 150 and said he would give the complainant a cheque for the amount on the Central Bank of India, Bombay, where he had an account. The next day the complainant gave him Rs. 150 on a cheque which the accused gave him. It was alleged the cheque when presented for encashment was dishonoured. The case has been fixed for hearing on April 5.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1928.

MISUSE OF PUBLIC MONEY

Of the many scandals about the doings of the Development Department there is none more outrageous than that the tax-payer should be made to pay the costs of an unsuccessful suit against one who has done more than any other to drag the Development scandals into light. Yet that is what the Bombay Council's decision to defray Mr. Harvey's costs amounts to. The suit itself was wanton. Allegations similar to those made by Mr. Nariman were made by many others more or less publicly. Mr. Nariman offered to prove them to the hilt if he were appointed on a Committee of non-officials with full powers to make a searching inquiry. If Government cared for justice or the reputation of the Development Department, or its officers, they should have straightway accepted the offer. But instead of doing this Government slept over the allegations for nearly two years and then, taking advantage of Mr. Nariman's evidence before the Mears Committee, offered in response to the Committee's invitation, permitted one of their servants, Mr. Harvey, to prosecute Mr. Nariman for libel, professedly to give Mr. Harvey opportunity to clear his character but in effect to frighten critics of the Development Department from plain-speaking. Mr. Harvey failed in his suit, yet Government had the effrontery to approach the Council for sanctioning Mr. Harvey's costs of the suit. And the most disgraceful part of the episode was that the Council sanctioned the costs.

Apart from the manipulation of votes and the exploitation of communal and party prejudices that went on behind the screen, the House was misled by false issues. The main issue was whether the House would by sanctioning the costs countenance and in a way be party to a frivolous suit against a colleague who had rendered signal and meritorious public service by dragging into light the many shady transactions of the Development Department which the Council had condemned only a few days before. The next issue was whether Mr. Harvey, having launched a suit, had succeeded in it so as to justify the sanction of his costs. If the whole House had throughout the debate steadily placed these two issues before it, it would have unhesitatingly rejected the grant asked for. But as it was, the main issues were deliberately side-tracked by officials and their henchmen and many were accordingly misled. It was said, for instance, that Government were bound by their resolution that only if Mr. Nariman had proved his allegations would Mr. Harvey have to bear the costs. Now, whoever may be bound by the resolution, the Council was not. The resolution was in no sense a fundamental principle of law or equity. Justice required that if Mr. Harvey failed in his suit, he must pay. Mr. Harvey's suit was dismissed and the Magistrate held that the main allegations of Mr. Nariman were proved and that the latter had not openly preferred any charges of corruption against Mr. Harvey. Mr. Nariman's main allegations were that ugly rumours existed in the public mind about the Development Department and that an excessive number of wrong-sized bars were ordered out by Mr. Harvey. These allegations were definitely proved to the Court's satisfaction. As regards the motive, the Magistrate held that the motive could be incompetency, carelessness, negligence or wrong calculations. It is sad to think that, as Mr. Nariman said, for any of these causes and for giving false information to the General Member, Mr. Harvey should be presented with a sum of Rs. 60,800.

For the Council to have sanctioned Mr. Harvey's expenses, in the circumstances stated above, is an outrageous misuse of public money. The Council has indirectly identified itself with the Government in their prosecution of a Councillor, who deserved a better reward for his pains. We did not expect anything better from official and nominated members. But from elected non-official members we expected more discrimination and a better sense of justice. As it is, the Council's decision is one more melancholy episode in the history of the egregious Development Department. The last word in the history, however, rests with the tax-payers themselves.

REFORMS ON THE FRONTIER.

The attitude nf the Government of India in respect of Reforms in the N. W. Frontier Province is positively provoking. They profess to have given their most anxious consideration to the question for the last seven years but have not yet disclosed their decisions, if they have arrived at any at all. After Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolution in 1921 in the Assembly, Government appointed the Bray Committee to investigate into the whole question. That Committee submitted in 1924 some modest and thoroughly workable recommendations including the creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled Districts and the appointment of a Minister. The Assembly passed a resolution in 1926 demanding the immediate introduction of reforms in the Province. But even now Government are as undecided as ever. It is no wonder, therefore, that the venerable Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussain Khan, who moved and carried a cut in the budget grant to the N.W.F. Province, was constrained to remark: "Even an old man like me has been exasperated at the humiliation involved in your rejection of our repeated demands for reforms in the frontier." How long, the Muslim Swarajist asked, must the Province wait for justice and whether Government wished the Congress to declare independence as America did. All that Sir Denys Bray had to say on behalf of Government was to trot out the usual excuse of administrative and financial difficulties with which, he said, the problem bristled. He waxed eloquent over the progress of civilisation in Waziristan but was sharply reminded by Sir Abdul Qayum that the progress would rather be accelerated than hindered by reforms in the Frontier Province. Finally, Sir Denys only [illegible] three knights of the wheel.

der Muddiman's announcement in the Assembly in 1926 that "no definite decision had been arrived at and none would be arrived at or announced till the Government were satisfied that they had come to a right conclusion and that the moment for its announcement was ripe." This is as much as to say to the Assembly: "You may cry yourself hoarse as much as you like but we shall choose our own time." We shall not at all be surprised if one of these days Government were to say that the whole question would be reviewed in all its bearings, national and imperial, by the Simon Commission and that all who were keen on reforms for the frontier provinces might state their case before the Commission. In vain did Mr. Jinnah warn Government "not to play with the people," in vain did Sayed Murtuza plead that the people of the Province itself were getting impatient and restive and held numerous meetings in various parts of the Province demanding immediate reforms. But Government were obdurate.

This was bad enough. But it was most provocative on the part of Sir Denys to suggest that the Hindus were responsible for Government's delay. Lala Lajpat Rai trounced him well for the suggestion. The Hindus as a body had never definitely opposed reforms on the Frontier. A section suggested a beginning with judicial reforms as a preliminary to constitutional reforms. Another suggested an alternative plan of amalgamating the N. W. F. Province with the Punjab. Many Muslims, Lalaji did well to point out, had accepted this suggestion, though as a second alternative. Sir Abdul Qayum himself admitted having stated before the Bray Committee that, if no reforms were given to the Frontier, amalgamation with the Punjab was the only alternative. But Government shrewdly turned down the idea of amalgamation, giving hopes of a separate autonomous province, without, however, doing anything to make good that hope. Lalaji correctly stated the standpoint of the Hindus that, whatever their differences with the Muslims, they "would fare better in the Frontier under the Muslim Raj than under the present lawless Raj." Sir Denys Bray had challenged the Hindus and Muslims to come to an agreement. Lalaji presented him with the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference in favour of reforms in the frontier provinces. If Government still withhold reforms from the Provinces neither Hindus nor Muslims will fail to draw their own conclusions about the bona fides of the Government.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG MARWARIS

Till recently the enterprising Marwari community failed to do justice to itself in matters of social reform. With the inauguration, however, of the Marwari Agarwala Maha Sabha ten years ago, thanks mainly to the efforts of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, things have been changing pretty fast. The community has since been making vigorous attempts to put down child marriages, to reduce extravagant expenditure at weddings and to introduce similar social reforms. It is gratifying to note that the Maha Sabha has given its support to Mr. Harbilas Sarada's Bill against child marriages. A section of the Maha Sabha is known to support the re-marriage of widows also, but it seems that the Maha Sabha as a whole has not yet adopted the reform. Elsewhere we publish an interesting article on the Maha Sabha by Mr. M. C. Mathur, who deplores the opposition of a reactionary section to the progressive activities of the Maha Sabha. But such opposition is to be expected, however unpalatable it may be. It needs to be patiently, but uncompromisingly, encountered and finally won over. Opposition acts often as a crucial test of the sincerity of the reformers. If they but act up to their convictions in spite of obloquy, they will steadily make more and more converts, before whom every opposition must wear out in time. Many a reform movement, if it has vitality enough, has thriven on opposition. Let the progressive section of the Maha Sabha assert itself with all its might and main and carry on ceaseless agitation. It is then bound to succeed. We endorse Mr. Mathur's appeal to the youth of the Marwari community to muster strong at the tenth session of the Maha Sabha to be held in Bombay on the 23rd instant.

WELCOME HOME.

The three intrepid Parsi young men who set out four and a half years ago on a world tour on mere "push-bikes", have returned to India and will be in Bombay soon to tell the sport-loving population of this city of their glorious, hazardous but successful adventure. The international value of their enterprise, astounding as a feat of great physical endurance, is, indeed, incalculable. They have made India known in the countries of the world they "pedalled" through in a manner which cannot but arouse respect and admiration of other nations for the Indian people. These ambassadors of good fellowship deserve to be appreciated in true sportsmanlike fashion. We hope Bombay, with its well-known appreciation of such true sportsmanship, will respond enthusiastically to the appeal Mrs. Sabawala made in this journal for funds to present a purse to the adventurous knights of the wheel.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

BOMBAY'S DISASTROUS LEAD

(BY PRINCIPAL N. V. THADANI.)

The Legislative Council, the Senate of the University and public opinion have been considering the new University Bill introduced by the Government, but I am not sure whether they have realized its significance. This Bill and the University Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils in recent years owe their origin to the recommendations of Sadler Commission and the essence of these recommendations was academic freedom and popular voice and control. The present Bill lays the axe at the latter by withdrawing the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor from the scope of the powers of the Senate or the Syndicate. The principle of the new University Acts is in my opinion a very peculiar one. While there is in appearance a larger popular voice in the Senate in so far as a greater number of its members are elected by registered graduates and college teachers than at present, it centralizes all authority in the hands of the Chancellor perhaps more than it is under the Act of 1904. The Chancellor can refuse to give his assent to a statute or an ordinance and can suspend the operation of the latter for a certain period. He is the statutory arbitrator in cases of disagreement between the various authorities of the University, and inasmuch as the constitution is one of checks and balances and no authority of the University can decide a matter of importance on its own without the initiative or control of another, all real power is in fact vested in the Chancellor. The Sadler Commission were fully alive to this character of the new University Act and in order to balance in a measure the powers of the Chancellor, the senate or the syndicate in different universities has been given the power to recommend one or more persons for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, and the spirit of the Act requires that the Chancellor should limit his choice to the person or persons so recommended. In the new Acts the Vice-Chancellor has very large powers, very distinct and very much greater than his powers under the Act of 1904 and they can be justified only on grounds that he commands the confidence of both the chief authorities of the University and the Chancellor recommending and making his appointment.

THE PIVOT.

Under the new Acts the Senate is practically divested of all effective power. But in a number of universities this loss is balanced by the power to recommend the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is the pivot round which turns the machinery of the whole Act and the new University Bill in the Bombay Council undermines the whole principle of it and thereby renders nugatory all the little advantage that may be gained by the introduction of a larger elected element in the Senate. Again inasmuch as the senate has very little real power, the introduction of this elective principle in that body cannot be regarded as an unmixed boon.

VISITORIAL POWERS.

In the Bombay Bill all power is sought to be vested in the Chancellor and in addition to this it is intended to give him visitorial powers. In the other new University Acts there is a provision for such visitorial powers which are vested in the Viceroy except in the case of Delhi University where they are vested in the Chancellor but the Viceroy is the Chancellor of the University. On principle these powers can never be justified but the grounds on which they were recommended by the Sadler Commission were two fold: (1) that all universities in India would be united together by having a common visitor—the Viceroy and (2) the introduction of a larger popular voice in the affairs of universities would be balanced by the provision made for an impartial and outside controlling agency; and nothing could be better than to vest this power in the Viceroy who would be supplied with all necessary imformation and its relative value by his Education Department and would be able to take large and comprehensive views.

It is the tragedy of the Bombay University Bill that it strikes at the root of the principle of visitorial powers. There was some justification for vesting them in the Viceroy put there can be none for vesting them in the Chancellor who has large enough powers already.

RETROGRADE PROVISION.

I have said that the only University where the visitor is the Chancellor is the University of Delhi, but an examination of the Delhi University Act will show that there a number of his ordinary powers which in the Bombay Bill are vested in the Chancellor are in the Delhi Act vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, i.e., in the Education Department. This distinction is very important. Statutes and ordinances in the Delhi Act have to receive the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council and not the Chancellor so that the visitorial powers of the Chancellor can in a measure be reconciled with the idea that if the affairs of the University miscarry, there should be an independent authority to rectify them. If the Bombay University Bill is to follow the lines of the Delhi University Act in this respect, a large number of powers vested in the Chancellor ought to be vested in the Ministry of Education. It should be noted that while the Governor-General-in Council or the Governor in Council is subject to discussion in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, the Chancellor is not and that makes a very vital distinction between them. From this point of view, the visitorial powers now sought to be vested in the Chancellor is a most retrograde course and will strike a further axe at the idea of educational freedom.

In this connection it might be noted that the visitorial powers of the Chancellor in the Bombay Bill are greater than those of the Viceroy in respect of other universities. In no University is the visitor (or Chancellor) allowed to annul any proceeding of the University. This does not appear to be in comformity with the powers of the Vice-Chancellor who under the Bill is

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COMMERCE AND NATIONALISM.

(BY M. ACHARYA, Berlin).

My esteemed countryman, Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., who unlike this humble writer is honoured in and outside the Legislative Councils in India, writing at length in the "Chronicle" of Bombay on January 19, complains against the hidden hands of British commercialism. But Commercialism, British or other, is international and there can be no Nationalism in commence—a fact which is often neglected by the nationalists of the East and West alike.

The meaning of commerce is international exchange for private profits (in "private" I include the privacy of statesmen of an up-to-date republic like Russia) and when the basis of exchange is personal profits (which is represented wrongly as national benefit), there can be no nationalism in the best sense of the word.

What is the use of complaining against only British commercial ruling hand when the British commercial men cannot stay or even export in India without Indian commercial men buying and selling for mutual benefit (among themselves) the British products? Will the British commercial men be so patriotic as to refuse to sell, i.e. forgo profits of sale, without Indian commercial men to handle their goods?

The commercial class, even more than the exporting manufacturers, are essentially anti-national in any country. Their business in the good and bad sense is to get the profits out of their own people with whatever goods, native or foreign, they can handle—this being true not only of India but of Imperial Britain and America which now rule the world.

And the manufacturer and raw material producer is as much interested in exploiting every country, own and foreign, as the commercial exporter and importer, otherwise there would be no manufacture on a profit basis i.e., under the world wide capitalist conditions.

Mr. M. K. Acharya's arguments hold water only so far as the Indian manufacturers (or would-be manufacturers) and raw material producers' interests are concerned. But the Indian manufacturers and produce raisers themselves would go in for commerce or banking—if there was any opportunity for them there (and they go as much as possible into import and export business, as well as banking) or if commerce paid them more profits than other lines.

HELOTS IN THE EMPIRE.

The peculiar difficulty with India is, of course, within the British "Commonwealth of Nations" where the Indian manufacturers and commercial men as well as bankers and produce raisers are more or less with the rest of the country helots in and out of the Empire. But the liberation of all these classes would still not represent the liberation of the country and people, for then they would learn to unite with the British and other masters of the different countries—although that would be enough liberation and emancipation according to the Indian parliamentarian and State Sovietic standpoint.

That commerce is commerce, i.e, exploitation on an international scale, not for the supply of the national demands without national detriment, can be illustrated in many ways—taking the examples of charged with the duty to see that the Act, the statutes and the ordinances are faithfully observed and is vested with all

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Notes of The Day

Complicated Issue.

What position the Nationalists in the South African Union will ultimately take in regard to the proposal before the Assembly to ratify the report of the Imperial Conference will be watched in other parts of the Empire with considerable interest. In subjects portions of the Empire in particular the contention of General Hertzog and his party that South Africa is entitled to declare neutrality in the event of Britain being involved in war will find a good deal of sympathy. General Smuts who declared that the Opposition will vote for the ratification of the report and affirm by that vote that there is no right to neutrality spoke the mind of the British Imperialists, but when he says that the Empire is built not on "neutrality but on common loyalty" the Hertzog Party can ask him how far Britain is willing to reciprocate that loyalty. Will she agree not to go to war until she has secured the consent of every constituent part of the Empire?

Sham Democracy.

The announcement by the Finance Member in the Assembly that the Viceroy has restored the four big cuts made by it exposes the sham of democratic government in this country. The four cuts related to the Executive Council, the Army Department, the expenditure in England under the control of the Secretary of State and the miscellaneous items in which was included the cost of the Simon Commission. All these cuts were carried through the Assembly by the popular parties to voice their serious dissatisfaction with the fact that the people have no real power over the purse and that their repeatedly expressed demands such as Indianisation of the army are flouted by Britain. The restoration means that the Assembly may pass what resolutions it likes. It has ever resolutions or motions it likes. It has no influence over bureaucratic policy.

Giving Away The Show.

Toadyism was discovered to be rampant in the Bombay Legislative Council on the occasion of the voting on the supplementary grant to defray the expenses of the prosecution in the Harvey-Nariman case out of public funds as also on the occasion when the popular representatives sought to censure Government for the Bardoli policy. Why the non-Brahmin Party and the Muslim bloc have been following like sheep in the Government fold is brought out in a quarter where they will least expect an exposure of the motives underlying their policy. The "Evening News of India" remarked on Friday: "Considerable intriguing and manoeuvring for position have been going on in the Bombay Legislative Council this session. The Non-Brahmins and the Muslims are competing for a place in the Ministry which they confidently expect will fall vacant in the immediate future." This is giving away the show completely and the two parties, we imagine, will hardly thank our evening contemporary for putting the whole position so bluntly.

Unconvincing.

The reduction of the Army estimates to one rupee on the proposal of Dewan Chamanlal was the occasion of an interesting debate in which the official arguments for the retention of the army at its present composition and expensive character were rightly ridiculed as totally unconvincing by the popular representatives. The cut has been restored by the Viceroy but the popular contention as expressed by Lt. Nawaz Khan who supported Dewan Chanmanlal that what India wants is a national army cannot be rebutted by any kind of official casuistry. Mr. Maeworth Young admitted that it was true that the cost of the army in a self-governing India would be less, but his great point was that British troops had to be maintained. India wants to know why they should be maintained. So long as they are, India will never have a real national army of her own.

Incorrigible.

The Government of Bengal have suffered defeat after defeat in the Legislative Council and their policy in practically every branch of the administration has been censured. But they remain incorrigible. They are totally irresponsive to public wishes, even in a matter of such importance as a public and exhaustive inquiry into the Kulkati shooting incident. They were defeated in the Legislative Council on Thursday on a cut motion to show popular disapproval of the kind of inquiry they have until now held. The Home Member said that four inquiries had been held in the conduct of the District Magistrate who was concerned in the Kulkati affair, but in none of these inquiries he was found to be worthy of censure. The public does not want these departmental inquiries but a thorough one about the whole incident.

Invidious Distinction.

The Corporation has at last decided to extend the benefits of free and compulsory education to Muslim girls up to 10 years of age in the F and and G Wards of the City. This ought to have been done two years ago when the scheme of compulsion was introduced in the two Wards. But some Muslim reactionaries in the City and in the Corporation stood in the way. Thanks, however, to the recent agitation by Muslim women themselves for faster educational progress, the Corporation has now rectified its mistake, but we do not understand why there should still be some invidious distinction left. In the case of non-Muslims compulsion is extended to girls as well as boys up to 11 years of age. The rule can well be applied to Muslim girls too. However, it is something that a begininng has been made and we trust Muslim women of the City to see that their girls between 10 and 11 years are not indefinitely deprived of free and compulsory education.

LEGISLATURE FLOUTED

VICEROY CERTIFIES CUTS

NO REDUCTIONS IN SALT DUTY OR POSTAL CHARGES.

SIR VICTOR ON SUPER-TAX ANOMALY

In the Assembly, on Friday, the expected announcement, that the Governor-General had restored all heavy cuts made in the Budget demand, did not cause much resentment in the non-official Benches.

Mr. Jogiah's motion to reduce the salt tax to eight annas was rejected by 57 votes to 38. Mr. Doraswami Iyengar's motion to abolish the duty on Indian salt but to retain that on imported salt was also rejected by 55 votes to 37.

Sarfaraz Hussain Khan's motion to reduce the duty to one rupee was also negatived, 53 voting against and 40 for.

Sir Victor Sassoon's amendment to clause five relating to the income-tax and super-tax was negatived, and the clause five was accepted.

The proposals of Messrs. Pandya, Bhargava and Mukhtar Singh to reduce the postage on letters to half an anna were rejected.

Mr. Bhargava's proposal to reduce the price of the post-card to one pice war also lost, 47 votes against and 35 for.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The expected announcement that the Governor-General had restored all heavy cuts made in the Budget demands, did not cause much resentment in non-official benches. Mr. Jinnah was absent the whole day, and Pandit Malaviya was seen in his seat only in the afternoon. A few Swarajists are reported to have left the station. This was noticeable in the empty benches opposite the Finance Member who had a very easy time with his last Finance Bill. Indeed the motion for consideration of the Bill, which is the source of money for expenditure as arranged in the Budget, was carried without division. A section of the Swarajists appeared to be anxious to carry the motion to division, but evidently there was a pact among Party leaders which stood in their way. Four times did the Assembly divide during the consideration stage of the Bill. Three were in connection with the salt tax in order to reduce which non-officials and all back-benchers cried hoarse and were met with a negative reply. All these three motions were defeated very heavily. At the lunch interval, there was a brisk conversation that these successive defeats were almost an anti-climax to the series of victories recorded earlier in the week and some even suggested to Pandit Motilal Nehru that at the third reading he should express the Assembly's resentment at the Finance Bill, but nothing has developed since then, and the third reading will take place to-morrow.

After lunch Messrs. Vidyasagar Pandya and Muktar Singh and Bhargava attempted to have the postal rates reduced, but they too were not successful. On Mr. Bhargava's motion to restore the quarter-anna postcard Sir B. N. Mitra's reply was unconvincing, but the non-official attendance was so thin that it was defeated by a majority of twelve. Sir Basil looked happy the whole day after the session. He proceeds to Madras and hands over charge from Negapatam on April 8th to Sir B. N. Mitra.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

The attendance was small when the Assembly met to-day to transact official business.

Mr. S. N. Roy (Official) was sworn in.

Sir Basil Blackett announced that on Monday the business left over from to-day and to-morrow would be taken up, the Indian Mines Amendment Bill would be moved and supplementary demands would be voted. These might extend to Wednesday. Tuesday would be devoted to non-official resolutions. Thursday had been fixed for non-official Bills. Friday and Saturday were holidays.

The Finance Member then announced that the Governor-General-in-Council had restored four big cuts made by the Assembly, namely, cuts under the Executive Council, Army Department, Miscellaneous and expenditure in England under the control of the Secretary of State. (Cries of shame from non-official benches.)

DUTY ON SALT.

The Finance Member moved that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration. This being agreed to, Mr. Jogiah moved that the salt duty be reduced to eight annas.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar wanted the salt duty to be abolished on Indian salt, but to be kept on imported salt. He urged the Finance Member to do this little thing before leaving the country so that poor people might thank him.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan urged that the duty be reduced to one rupee.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas hoped that Government would realize that the salt duty was considered to be as bad as the liquor duty imposed by local Governments. One day Government must face this question, though the speaker could not to-day support the reduction in view of the Budget position. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas wanted to know why Sir Basil Blackett had not circulated the reports of the Special Officer on the subject of making India self-supporting in the matter of salt production, and asked what decision the Government had taken.

Mr. Yamin Khan contended that the poor man bought such a small quantity that the reduction of the duty would only benefit the middleman. Why then, he asked, should they sacrifice the revenue?

SIR BASIL'S PERSONAL INTEREST.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that he took a personal interest in the question. The first year of his Finance Membership found that the people would rather see money spent on education and sanitation, particularly as a reduction of the duty would mostly help the middleman. Sir Basil Blackett asked the members seriously to address their constituents and if they had to choose between the reduction of the salt tax or the acceleration of education and sanitation he was sure the people would gladly prefer the continuance of the salt tax.

Replying to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' query, the Finance Member said that although the Government resolution on the subject of salt production was ready months ago, it was held up for a little important detail. He hoped that it would be published soon. The conclusion which the Government had come to after careful consideration was that there was no "prima facie" case for the Tariff Board enquiry for making India as a whole, self-supporting in the matter of salt. So far as Bengal was concerned it seemed almost inevitable that imported salt would always be more suitable, and a great loss would be incurred without sufficient advantage by preventing imported salt from coming in there. That was a general conclusion which the resolution would announce. There were particular questions as to the possibility of the production of salt and encouragement of the industry in particular parts of the country. This question was being examined.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas asked whether the Special Officer's report would be published along with the Government conclusion.

The Finance Member said they had no desire to keep it back, and would look into it.

Mr. Joshi and Mr. Gayaprasad Singh wished to speak, but the President remarked that they might reserve themselves for the one-pice postcard. (Laughter.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Sir Basil Blackett moved closure which was carried.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's amendment was rejected by 55 votes to 37.

Mr. Jogiah's amendment was rejected by 57 votes to 38.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan's motion for reducing the salt duty to one rupee was also lost 53 voting against and 40 for.

The President in adjourning the House for two hours' lunch interval for Friday prayers remarked that some members seemed to think that they were unnecessarily gagged. He proposed to allow them to talk as much as they liked—(laughter)—before putting the salt clause finally to the vote.

POOR PEOPLE NOT AFFECTED?

Reassembling after lunch the House resumed discussion on the salt duty. Mr. Joshi objected to the tax on the ground that it was levied without regard to the capacity to pay the tax. The deficit from its abolition should be met by the non-inclusion of expenditure on the redemption of unproductive debt in the budget as proposed.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh refuted the argument of Mr. Yamin Khan that poor people were not affected by the abolition of the tax. On the other hand, salt consumption by the poor varied with the price which was controlled by the tax.

Mr. Mukhtiarsingh held that In-

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TUKOJI RAO MILLER WEDDING

PREPARATIONS IN BARWAHA

HAVE THE MAHARANIS CONSENTED?

BARWAHA, Mar. 16.

Barwaha has begun to wear a gay appearance already. Some of the guests for the marriage have come. Jewellers from Calcutta, Benares, Bombay, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior and cloth merchants and dealers of curios and art works have been attracted to the place. An arched gateway bearing the word "Welcome" has been erected at the main entrance to the palace grounds. Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao has been having a quiet time since his arrival here from Calcutta.

MISS MILLER'S MESSAGE

Miss Miller is in the best of spirits. It is stated that before her departure from Nasik, she left a message for the citizens of Nasik and all those who showed a lively sympathy towards her aspiration that she was very grateful to everyone for the kindness and courtesy shown to her during her stay there. Miss Miller has received numerous messages of congratulation from prominent people all over India wishing her long life and prosperity.

CONSENT OF MAHARANIS

It is understood that both the Maharanis have given their consent to the marriage. The Senior Maharani is already here and the Junior Maharani is expected here to-day.

HOMAGE TO TUKOJI RAO

A banquet will be given on the 18th in honour of the marriage and it will be followed by a wonderful display of fireworks in the evening. A large number of people assembled to-day at the entrance of the palace grounds to pay their homage to Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao. Sir Tukoji Rao mixed with them freely and talked with some and distributed money to poor with his own hands.—A.P.

ARRIVALS AT BARWAHA

BARWAHA, March 16.

As the time for the marriage draws near the Palace grounds are putting on a very gay appearance.

Among those who have arrived is Princess Tarabai, the Maharaja's sister, who came from Nasik this morning, Col. Nihalsingh, formerly Military Secretary at Indore is due from Allahabad to-day, while Raja Pratap Narasinghgirji's family are arriving this afternoon. A large party of Dhangars from Baramati, Jejuri and other places have arrived here.—A.P.

MISS. MILLER AND PARTY LEAVE FOR BARWAHA.

MARRIAGE COMES OFF TO-DAY

BARWAHA, Mar. 15.

Miss Miller and party arrived at Khandwa yesterday morning from Nasik en route to Barwaha.

Preparations for the marriage which comes off on Saturday are proceeding apace. Darya Mahal Sir Tukojirao Palace is a scene of great activity.

Besides Sir Tukojirao, among those present here are the Senior Maharani and the step-mothers of the ex-Maharaja. It is expected that before the 17th there will be a large influx of people. About 3 to 4 thousand guests have been invited.—A. P.

OBSTACLES TO MILLER-TUKOJI WEDDING.

In spite of the glowing reports appearing in some papers of preparations that are being made for the ex-Maharaja of Indore with Miss Miller perfect calm prevails in Indore and there are no signs of festivities in that town. The junior Maharani is still protesting against the marriage while the leading Dhangars and the Panch Bhayas, including Boti Saheb, have expressed their opinions against the wedding and have passed a resolution to outcast those who support the marriage.

There is an outbreak of plague and cholera at Benares and the neighbouring places, and reports of several casse have been received this week. Two deaths from plague occurred in the town yesterday.—A. P.

BURNHAM PROMISES HAPPIER INDIA

GOT UP MEETING AT LYLLAPUR

OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN'S MANOEUVRES

FEROZEPORE, Mar. 15.

Viscount Burnham, Major Attlee and Mr. Cadogan, members of the Simon Commission, arrived this morning by car from Lahore.

The Members of the Commission met deputations from the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities, and in the evening attended a garden party, the hosts being 103 non-officials from the five Tahsils of Ferozepore, Fazilka, Muktsar, Monga and Zira.

Viscount Burnham replying to an address presented by retired officers at the party, assured them that he and his colleagues would do their best to give them a happier India.—A. P.

MEMBERS' PROTEST AGAINST INTRUSION.

WALK-OUT FROM MEETING.

LYALLPUR, Mar. 16.

The meeting of the District Board of Lyallpur commenced to-day at five minutes past eleven. Risaldar Dilbagh Singh, Senior Vice President took the chair in the absence of the Chairman. Raja Ghulam Rasul Khan moved a resolution that Sir John Simon and two other Members of the Statutory Commission who had come to Lyallpur to visit the district board be allowed to attend the meeting. Mr. Gyani Kartarsingh, Akali Member, opposing the motion said that as it was not on the agenda paper, it could not be discussed. The Chairman having allowed the motion, it was put to vote and thirty voted for it, Mr. Gyani Kartar Singh again rose and said that he protested against the way the proceedings were being conducted and asked the Chairman to record his protest. At this stage, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab and Shaikh Asghar Ali, Commissioner, Multan Division entered the hall and the proceedings were interrupted as the Chairman went to receive them. A little later Sir John Simon, Lord Strathcona and Col. Lane-Fox arrived accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, Deputy Commissioner who is Chairman of the District Board. The members of the Commission were received by the Minister, the Commissioner and the Vice-Chairman of the Board. The visitors were given seats to the right of the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN'S CURIOUS PROCEDURE.

When Mr. Mitchell took the chair and opened the proceedings, Mr. Gyani Kartar Singh rose and said that he wanted his protest recorded on the first resolution. The Chairman asked him to wait a few minutes and to resume his seat. Mr. Mitchell then made a short speech. He said that when they came to know that the date of their District Board meeting was the same as that of the arrival of the Commission at Lyallpur he and the two Vice-Chairmen invited Sir John Simon and two Members of the Commission to be present at their meeting as they felt that they should take the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Commission and allow the latter to become acquainted with the District Board and the Boards proceedings. He and the two Vice-Chairmen felt sure that the members of the Board would extend a hearty welcome to Sir John Simon and two Members of the Statutory Commission. He was glad that the Minister and the Commissioner were also present.

As soon as the Chairman had finished speaking, Mr. Gyani Kartarsingh again rose and said that he wished to get his protest recorded on the first resolution. The Chairman said that Raja Ghulam Rasul Khan would propose the first resolution welcoming the Commission. Mr. Kartarsingh said that the meeting had begun before the Chairman came. The Chairman said that the meeting that began before him was not proper and the

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THROWING ELECTION PLEDGES TO WINDS.

NEW MINISTERS FOR MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 16.

Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar and Mr. M. R. Sethuratnam Iyer have taken the oaths of allegiance and have been gazetted Ministers. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliar is in charge of Public Health and Mr. Sethuratnam Iyer of Development. Both took their seats in the Legislative Council after lunch.

"TURNCOATS."

When the new Ministers took their seats, there were shouts of "traitor", "resign", "get out", "turncoats", "shame", etc., from the Swarajist benches. It went on for two minutes when the President restored order.

AGAINST PLEDGE.

"Swarajya" publishes to-day Mr. Muthiah Mudaliar's autograph letter to his constituents (Tanjore) on the eve of the election promising to abide by the Congress mandate [illegible] verdict.—A. P.

HOW LAHORE BOYCOTTED SIMON SHOW

TRUTH ABOUT MANUFACTURED WELCOMES.

ENRAGED OFFICIALS AND DISCOMFITTED LOYALISTS

PUNJAB LEADERS' STATEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am herewith enclosing a statement issued by:—

1. S. Amar Singh Jhabbal, President, The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore.

2. Dr. Khan Chandra Deva, General Secretary, The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore.

3. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.

4. and 5. Ch. Afzal Haq, M.L.C., and L. Achint Ram, Secretaries, All-India Boycott Committee.

6. L. Thakar Dass Kapur, Secretary, City Congress Committee Lahore.

7. L. Kedar Nath Sangal, Member, A.I.C.C.

8. S. Sardul Singh, Member, W.C., A.I.C.C.

9. L. Pindi Dass, Member, A.I.C.C. and myself.

As this is a very important statement of events that happened on 10th March, the day of arrival of Simon Commission at Lahore, I hope you will please publish it in full, in your early issue.—Yours, etc.

SATYAPAL.

The local Anglo-Indian daily, "The Mall Oracle," has grossly misrepresented facts and has tried to mislead the people by making numerous misstatements in a futile attempt to belittle the magnificent Boycott Demonstration held at the railway station by the citizens of Lahore, when the Simon team reached there. It has, therefore, been thought extremely desirable and necessary that an authoritative statement of all that happened on that day be issued.

Grand Meeting on the 9th: We had been holding meeting after meeting in various parts of the town to educate public opinion on this most burning topic of the day. We held two very grand meetings on the 9th. One was held in Bradlaugh Hall, and the other outside the Mochi Gate. Our veteran leader, Sardar Kharak Singh, presided at both. The meeting at Mochi Gate was simply grand. Thousands of people listened, with rapt attention, the messages of their humble and devoted servants for hours together. The meeting dispersed late at mid-night and the people present took a solemn vow to join the big demonstration to be held on the 10th.

Promulgation of Sec. 144:—We learn on very reliable authority that the District Magistrate, Lahore, had promulgated an order of Section 144 stopping all processions, etc. Some of the prominent and responsible public men heard this order being announced with the beat of the drum and a police constable was accompanying the party. The Congress workers had definitely resolved to absolutely disobey any such illegal orders that may be issued to prevent the people from giving expressions to their real and genuine feelings of resentment about the Simon Commission. They had announced their decision in public meetings and to show that their announcement was not a mere threat, a part of volunteers from Amritsar passed through the bazars in the form of a procession exhorting the people of Lahore to do their duty. When the District Magistrate found out to his chagrin that the people would not obey that order he immediately took shelter under a very transparent excuse that no such order had been issued. We shall make no comments on this except that the force of public opinion is bound to bend the most sun-dried bureaucrats.

The District Magistrate had thought that the leaders of the movement would not dare to violate that order, and thus everything would happen according to his sweet will. But he very soon found out that his expectations were mere day-dreams and the people of Lahore, leaders and followers, high and low, old and young, all trampled this order under their feet and carried processions in the town. Perhaps this may make the District Magistrate of Lahore wiser.

Morning of 10th:—It was decided that a party of Congress workers should pass through the bazars at early hours on the morning of 10th. Consequently, a party passed through Shahalmi and Paper Mandi. A stray shop here or there was being opened at that time. The party requested every such man to close his shop, and he readily agreed to and closed it. The bazar was thus entirely closed. The party then went through other bazars. It is an important fact worth mentioning that whomsoever the party requested he readily agreed and offered no objection to close his shop.

Seeing this success of the people's party, Government officials like Mr. Ogilvie and high Police officials and loyalists like L. Lachhe Shah and Seth Ram Pershad came out in the bazars and began to coerce people into opening their shops. All sorts of wild and false cries were raised, the main cry being that, when the clerks were not observing Hartal it was useless for the shop-keepers to do so. The people's party tried to reason out the matter [illegible] more [illegible] that was empowering the brains of the shop keepers and they had to unwillingly act against the dictates of their conscience. To quote one instance out of many to illustrate our point, we would mention that L. Lachheshah took out his revolver in the bazar and aimed at the people's party. It is a significant fact that just as the Government threatens us with the bombs and bayonets so do the ultra-loyalists point their revolvers at us. The people's party passed through various bazars and then dispersed near Nila Gumbad.

Meeting at Langa Mandi:—At about 11-30 a.m. a public meeting was held at Langa Mandi. Mr. Ogilvie, a number of public officials and constables had been kept there in readiness. Here also he miscalculated. He had thought that the show of force would deter the people from joining the procession, but in reality it strengthened the will of the people to join the procession. Mr. Ogilvie and the European public officials were burning with rage and wrath, at the sight of a very big demonstration being organised. Even a cursory look at the faces of these officials was sufficient to convince one of the inner feelings of anger that were surging in their hearts. The attitude of Mr. Ogilvie and high Police officials was extremely provoking. They would march their horses right through the crowd.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that even in the face of grave provocation, the people remained calm and proceeded to the railway station in their most orderly manner and thus the people by their action and behaviour frustrated the efforts of the officials to create a breach of peace.

At the Railway Station:—By the time the procession reached the railway station it had increased considerably in numbers and there was a very big gathering. The Additional District Magistrate wished the people to stand at any one particular spot but the people occupied all the roads emanating from the station. The number of people was so large that it was impossible to keep confined to any one road or at any one particular spot. We have seldom seen such a huge gathering of people. It appeared as if the whole of Lahore had come out to express its feelings of resentment and indignation at the insult inflicted by Lord Birkenhead in sending out a Commission to test our capacity of Swarajya. Here too the attitude of the Police officials and their subordinates was highly provoking. They would not keep quiet and seemed to take a pleasure in unnecessarily provoking the people by pushes, blows, etc. The people in spite of all these nisults were absolutely firm and did not lose their temper.

It was a spectacle very pleasing to the eyes of a lover of the Motherland that a huge crowd with black flags and buntings was incessantly shouting "Go back Simon" and "Bande Mataram." When the Loyalists passed through these roads to reach the platform to greet the Simon Commission, they were welcomed with shouts of "Shame, shame," and thus the people expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of these toadies and sycophants, who in face of the united voice of the country to boycott the Commission had gone there to serve their own interests at the sacrifice of the best interests of the country. They had walked over the prostrate body of Motherland and to kiss the hands that is responsible for the humiliation and degradation of our country.

When Sir John Simon and his colleagues passed in front of the people, loud and incessant shouts of "Go back Simon" greeted them at every step. It is said that some people pushed their small black flags towards his car and he took that flag as a memento of the enthusiastic reception that had been presented him at Lahore.

Sir Malcolm Hailey and Mr. Ogilvie had given him a rosy picture of warm reception that the Commission would have in the Punjab. We trust that the eyes of the Coommissioners have been opened by what they saw at Lahore inspite of the officials having zealously taken every precaution to conceal from them the real state of affairs. The members of the Commission may have been delighted to see a row of people in frock coats and flowing robes at the platform brought by the bureaucracy to welcome them, but they very soon found out that the real Lahore was not on the platform but on the roads, and, therefore, whatever the "Civil and Military Gazette" say and whatever distorted version may the Government authorities present to the people outside Lahore, this Commission can have no delusion on this point.

The one noticeable feature of this demonstration is that inspite of the persistent efforts of the bureaucracy and its blind admirers not a single man was found on the road who could dare to greet Sir John Simon or his colleagues. Mr. Ogilvie felt extremely disappointed to find that inspite of the promises made by some Reises, Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners, no one was seen there to accord welcome to the Commission. The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the people did not number more

(Continued on next page)

SIND FEEDER RAILWAY PROJECT.

BOMBAY GOVT. TO STAND GUARANTEE FOR LOSSES.

ELECTION OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Council on Friday agreed to accept the guarantee against loss in the working of the Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways, as desired by the Railway Board.

Elections took place for the representation of the Council in the Finance Committee and the Advisory Committees of Railways.

At to-day's sitting, clause 5 of the University Bill will be discussed.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at the Town Hall, on Friday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding.

ASSESSMENT IN BARDOLI AND CHORASI TALUKAS.

At question time, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) asked:—

(a) whether they had received representation from the Council representatives of the Surat rural area protesting against the enhancements of assessments in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas of the Surat district;

(b) if so, whether it was therein pointed out to Government that—

(i) the agriculturists of the taluka of the Bardoli who had no debt in 1886 have got indebted to the extent of Rs. 92,38,000 by now;

(ii) while the value of the crops of Bardoli taluka was estimated at Rs. 28,90,548, the cost of production for the same crops including the assessment was shown to be Rs. 32,00,000 leaving a loss of Rs. 3,00,000 to the agriculturists;

(iii) the multiple of assessment represented by rent was not more than 2.20 up to the year 1914 in the Bardoli taluka and hence there is no case for enhancement of assessment;

(iv) the abnormal years 1918-25 should not be taken into consideration;

(c) if so, whether these points were taken into consideration by them in raising the assessment;

(d) if not, what other considerations led them to increase the assessments of these talukas?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) Yes.

(b) Assertions to this effect were made in these representations. As to (i), Government do not accept the bare statement that there was no debt in 1886. If the debt has since increased, it must be mainly because land values have increased proportionately or even more. As to (ii), the figures condemn themselves as absurd, for if agriculture were being conducted at an annually recurring heavy loss, there would be no security for the debt said to exist. As to (iii) it is a fact that the average lease multiple of assessments was 2.20 during the period 1901 to 1910, but the present assessments were fixed in 1927 and not 27 to 17 years ago. As to (iv), Government do not admit that assessments should be made without regard to present-day facts. Some of the years were abnormal; but the figures which were relied upon are those which prevail to-day.

(c) The above assertions were considered.

(d) The considerations are those stated in the Government Resolution introducing the revision settlement and the reports underlying it.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent enhancement in land revenue assessments of the Chorasi and Bardoli talukas of the Surat district sanctioned by Government are based on the assumption that the talukas are most prosperous in the Presidency;

(b) if so, whether any economic enquiry has been instituted by them;

(c) if not, whether they propose to undertake such an enquiry in view of the fact that the ryots of the talukas are at present more heavily indebted than they were at the time of the last revision?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) Assessments are not based on assumptions as to prosperity.

(b) and (c) No. In land revenue settlements a general economic enquiry is not strictly relevant. The general economic state of any given area includes the conditions of many persons and industries not connected with agriculture. The true basis of assessment is rental value, for it takes into account all the relevant economic factors.

After question time, several supplementary grants were made.

GOVT. GUARANTEE AGAINST RLY. LOSS.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, then moved the following resolution.

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to accept the guarantee required by the Railway Board against loss in working of the proposed railway lines in Sind known as the Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways, the guarantee being Rs. 4 lakhs a year for the first five years after opening of the lines for traffic and thereafter the actual loss in working subject to the maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs a year, these amounts being repaid to this Government with interest should the lines subsequently prove remunerative."

The project of these Railways sketched by the Revenue Member is as follows:

The total length of the line will be a fraction over 162 miles. The system which will be on the broad gauge, will serve the fairly wide zone lying between the Indus and the existing railway. The whole area will be commanded by the Rohri Canal, which is the main channel of supply for Barrage irrigation on the Indus Left Bank. It lies partly in the Hyderabad district but principally in the Nawabshah district and parts of it. It is estimated that there are 2 1|2 lacs of acres of unoccupied Government land in the area to be served by the proposed system. The local demand for this line being based on general necessity of improved communications, has for a number of years been very insistent. The impending extension of the Barrage project makes the improvement of communications in this area an absolute necessity and the only question that could arise is whether such improvement should take the form of a system of feeder rilways or the construction of new roads and the improvement of the existing ones.

RESULTS OF SURVEY.

The Railway Board have carried out a preliminary survey of the project. The principal results of this survey are as follows: The total estimated capital cost of the lines is Rs. 90,19,720 to which has to be added a sum of Rs. 7,25,498 on account of interest during construction, making a total of Rs. 97,45,218. During the first five years after the completion of the project, the annual interest charges on the capital cost at 4 3|4 per cent. will amount to Rs. 4,62,898 while the annual working expenses at Rs. 87.41 per mile per week plus 5 per cent. of gross earnings for higher of rolling stock will be Rs. 7,66,061. The annual total outgoings will thus be Rs. 12,28,959. The annual gross earnings are estimated at Rs. 5,85,274. There is thus an anticipated annual loss of Rs. 6,43,685. Towards meeting this annual loss, the Bombay Government are asked to contribute Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The question whether this Government should accept the terms on which the Railway Board propose to undertake the project has been most carefully considered in consultation with the local officers. The views of representatives of the several important local bodies concerned, ha been obtained at a conference.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The Revenue Member submitted that there could be no doubt that without the development of the existing unsatisfactory communications of the tract the results expected from the land sales could not be obtained. The cost of the projected lines, including interest, worked out at Rs. 60,000 per mile and this would be paid by the Government of India in the first instance. The Revenue Member hoped that when the project would begin to pay, the local Government would gradually be re-imbursed with interest. The alternative method of securing the development of communications was the construction of a net work of metalled roads capable of bearing heavy traffic. The cost of constructing such roads in Sind would be anything up to Rs. 50,000 per mile, while the annual cost of maintenance would probably be not less than Rs. 1,500 per mile. Thus the eventual cost of roads would approximate closely to the cost of the railway. It was anticipated that the Barrage irrigation would be available from some date in 1931. Land sales would probably commence two years ahead of this. The Railway Board had been pressing the Bombay Government for a final reply to their proposals as they were anxious to undertake at once the detailed survey before actual construction could be begun.

The Revenue Member's resolution was supported by Mr. N. A. Beehar (Karachi) who wanted the House to show some special solicitude for Sind which had all these years been a neglected corner of the Presidency. The resolution was opposed by Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur), Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira), Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum) and Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad).

The resolution was then put to vote and declared carried.

ELECTION OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Hon. the Finance Member made the following motion:—

"That this House proceed to elect 12 members to sit with 4 members nominated by Government upon a Finance Committee together with the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers, and that the period of the service of this Finance Committee conclude with the conclusion of the next budget meeting of the Legislative Council."

To this Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) had tabled an amendment to add the following words at the end of the motion. "That while proceeding to elect the members this House desires to place on record its considered view that a time has now come when the Finance Committee should be given real and effective share in the framing of the budget and formulation of taxation proposals."

The President ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the original motion and for that reason, it required the previous sanction of the Governor.

The House then went on to elect 12 members for the Finance Committee and the 3 members for the Advisory Committees of Railways.

STATUTORY MOTIONS.

After this, came the amendments to Statutory motions. The amendment moved by Mr. B. G. Pahalajani to modify rule 3 of the Revised Sukkur Municipal Rules was rejected by the House after a good deal of discussion during which lot of heat was generated in the House.

The following members were elected for the Finance Committee:—

Messrs. Pahalajani, Deshpande, Khansaheb Abdul Lati, Messrs. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Chikodi, Rao Bahadur Kale, Messrs. Wasif, Swawminarayan, Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. M. S. Khahro, Asavale and R. G. Pradhan.

The Council then adjourned to to-day 10-30 a.m.

It is very likely that the session will be prolonged till next Tuesday.

To-day after disposing of the Statutory Motion, the House will discuss the amended Clause 5 of the University Bill.

TRIBAL RAIDS IN NORTH OF ADEN

BRITAINS TREATY OBLIGATIONS

QUESTION IN LORDS

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington asked what prospect there was of an agreement with the Imam of Sanaa, who he believed desired to arrive at terms of amity. Lord Lovat, replying reviewed the situation and said that the Imam's forces were occupying lands of tribes to whom we paid tribute. The difficulty lay in the fact that we had treaty obligations to the tribes immediately north of Aden, and though we were unable fully to protect them, we should not abandon the existing obligations. Government had been forced to resort to bombing operations which had been carried out in the most human way possible. Government would seek to come to a reasonable agreement with the Imam which carried out the Government's duty to the tribes, as soon as possible.—Reuter.

YAMEN BOMBARDED

BRITISH AIR FORCE WORK HAVOC

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Rugby.—The tribe of Zeidis in Yamen, who, despite repeated warnings, have encroached upon the Aden Protectorate and have Kidnapped inhabitants, have received punishment from the Airforce stationed at Aden. The Zeidi headquarters at Kataba have been bombarded five times, and the headquarters at Dala once. Kataba is situated eighty miles northwest of Aden. In addition to warnings of the consequences of their behaviour, fortyeight hours' notice of the raid was given, to permit the removal of villagers.—B. O. W.

EQUEL TO ARREST OF GERMAN ENGINEERS

COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Berlin.—As a result of the arrest of German Engineers by the Soviet in Russia Germany has broken off commercial negotiations which have been proceeding for the past three weeks.—Reuter.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED FROM SOVIET.

LONDON, March. 16.

A communique states that the Government are demanding from the Soviet an explanation regarding the arrests of the Engineers including definite accusations and proofs and also demanding that permission be accorded to the German Consul at Charkow to visit the prisoners.—Reuter.

HOLD-UP ON BEYROUT DESERT

ARMED RAIDERS ROB PASSENGERS

IRAQUI DRIVERS' REPORT

LONDON, March 16.

Baghdad.—Iraqi drivers report a holdup on the Baghdad-Beyrout desert route near Rutba by a party of armed raiders with a motorcar. The passengers were robbed and one car stolen. Cars with many British passengers which passed the same place a few minutes earlier were not attacked. The raiders are not connected with the Akhwan affair, and re probably Druzes.—Reuter.

KULKATHI SHOOTING

BENGAL GOVT. CENSURED

CALCUTTA, March 15.

In the Bengal Council to-day Government was defeated on the motion of Abul Kasem to reduce a demand for Rs. 22,000 under head "Executive Council" by Rs. three. The object of the motion was to express dissatisfaction at the failure of Government to hold an open enquiry into the incident relating to the shooting at Kulkati and not granting an amnesty in communal cases.

The Council next discussed a motion refusing the Ministers salaries.

The discussion will be resumed tomorrow.—A. P.

EX-OFFICERS IN INDIAN ARMY.

VICTORIAN GOVT'S ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Sydney correspondent enquiry has been opened into the case of the Ex-officers of the Indian Army who settled in the Western Districts of Victoria and failed, owing to the alleged breach of faith and neglect on the part of the Victorian Government.—Reuter's Special.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH AND MARCONI'S.

PROPOSED FUSION OF INTERESTS

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The proposals regarding the fusion of interests of the Eastern Telegraph Company and Marconi Wireless contemplate the formation of a Holding Company with a capital of 53 million 700 thousand sterling, of which the companies will hold varying proportions but an aggregate of 36 millions and 350 thousand sterling will be allocated to the Eastern and 17 million and 350 thousand to Marconis The Eastern Telegraph Company will have 56.25 per cent voting strength and the Marconis 43.75 per cent.

The new Company will acquire the whole of Marconi's capital which will be satisfied from the foregoing considertiin and the whole of the Eastern Telegraphs' ordinary shares leaving preference shares and debentures undisturbed.

The board of the new company will consist of twelve nominees of the Eastern Telegraphs and eight of the Marconi's. Reuter's Special.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND TRUST.

MEETING OF TRUST ON 19 TH.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

Sjt. Vishwambhar Dayal wires:—"An emergency meeting of Swami Shardhanand All-India Memorial Trust will be held on the 19th at 4 p.m. at Malaviyaji's residence 16 Windsor Place, New Delhi, to consider important agenda. Trustees are requested to attend."

LOBOUR LEADERS AT LILUAH

JOINT CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LILUAH Mar. 15.

Labour leaders from various parts met in Conference yesterday evening in the Liluah Union premises and after a prolonged discussion unanimously resolved to prepare for a general strike throughout the East Indian Railway, if within a specified period the Agent did not accede to the legitimate demands of the workers. Mr. K. C. Mitra General Secretary of the Union was requested to take all necessary action. Co-operation of other railways is also forthcoming This morning Comrades Singaravelu, Mukundlal Sircar, Kalidas Basu, and other workers visited the workers' quarters in Howrah and held several conversations. Effective action will commence to-morrow evening.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord and Lady Goschen and staff are expected in Delhi on March 26 as the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy and will remain there till April 1.

Sir John Simon and his colleagues, according to the present arrangements will reach Delhi on the 23rd and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge as the guests of Lord Irwin for a week.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

FRUITLESS ATTEMPTS AT ATTACHMENT

A RUSE THAT FAILED

The Secretary Publicity Office, Bardoli Satyagraha writes:—

Fruitless attempts at attachments are the order of the day. Villages of Soopa and Ninat were visited by their respective "talatis" on the 13th instant in compliance with the Mamlatdar's order that they were to collect by attachment the revenues of such defaulting land holders as did not pay them up within the notified time of ten days. The experience of both of them were the same. They found their villages all forsaken, all the houses with the doors locked, nobody in the village to speak to or to officiate as the 'punch''. They had to retire to their headquarters disappointed after a full day's fatigue.

Both these village with Patidar population who could be expected to have some insight into the art of the present fight. But the experience of the Valod Mahalkari who is reported to have visited the huts of the backward Raniparaj people in the village Degama for collecting the revenue was no more encouraging.

The Raniparaj Patel of the village Ambach, we learn on his own authority, was invited by the Mahalkari to the Valod Kuchery. They made some arrangements among themselves and the Patel went to his people with a certain purpose in his head. He began to preach that "there was no cause whatsoever for any struggle, the hundred thousand rupees enhanced tax was not to be borne by one man, but was to be shared between all the agriculturists of the taluka, the poor people could not wage a war against the mighty 'Souear' or so on." He had the audacity to approach one of the Satyagraha volunteers of his caste with the above preaching, but the latter gave him the retort that he deserved. It seems a day was appointed for the Mahalkari to go over to Degama and there receive revenue dues from the waiting people. The fact is that the Mahalkari did go to the above village on the 13th instant, but there was no one awaiting his arrival there eager to pay up.

Defaulters' ten days' notices are reported to have been served in nine more villages, including the important ones of Wankaner, Afwa and Bhawasan.

ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER ASSESSMENT.

VILLAGERS CLEVER EVASION OF GOVT AUTHORITIES

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Mar. 14.

The Government authorities of Valod seem to be very keen in recovering the amounts of assessment from the agriculturists by attaching their properties and they are adopting various means to achieve their end in view. Now because they find that the agriculturists go out in the fields locking their doors, as soon as they get even a scent of attachment, the authorities are trying to carry it out secretly and by surprize.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS.

Such an attempt was made by a Patel and Talati at Medehhi village, where 3 Bania families of Valod are residing, but they were hopelessly unsuccessful, because a young man standing in front of the houses of these Bania family happened to see these two Government Servants. He therefore locked the houses and went out.

The Patel and the Talati then went to the house of one Mr. Gulabbhai Bhaidas. There, unfortunately for them, they found that Gulabbhai's daughter-in-law was the only person in the house who was preparing her meals. In the mean time Mr. Keshavbhai of Vedehhi Swaraj Ashram who was informed of the occurance by other people, came to the place, and saw the lady and advised her to leave the house, quietly after she had finished her meal.

A WOMAN'S COURAGEOUS REPLY.

He also enquired of her if she was in any way frightened by the incident, but ho was much pleased when he learnt from her that she did not care if they carried away all that was in her house. The Patel and Talati after this waied near the house for sometime and left the place without doing anything.

COURT OF INQUIRY HELD.

OFFICERS SUSPENDED FROM DUTY

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Admiralty communique says:—"Court of Inquiry was held at Malta by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station to investigate certain disciplinary matters in which Rear-Admiral Collard, Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel are involved. As a result of the inquiry, three officers concerned have been suspended from duty by the Commander-in-Chief whose report has not yet been received by the Admiralty. Since the First Lord of Admiralty made the statement in the House of Commons to-day, he has ascertained that Mr. Collard's flag was not transferred to another ship as he inferred from an earlier telegram, but it had been struck and that Mr. Collard is still at Malta. It is hoped that Press will not prejudice the matter but will await the Admiralty's statement of the case."

FUTURE OF NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

DR. ANSARI-MAHATMA CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 16.

Dr. Ansari arrived here to confer with Mr. Gandhi regarding the future of the National Muslim University.

He also examined Mr. Gandhi and found his health very satisfactory. The blood pressure was only 149 and the variation only one degree in 12 hours.

Dr. Ansari remained here for 36 hours and then left for Delhi.—A. P.

OFFICERS OF "ROYAL OAK"

Two officers concerned in the "Royal Oak" affair are alreday in London. The Mediterranean Fleet was due to leave Valetta on annual manoeuvres in conjunction with the Atlantic Fleet, fifty miles north of Melilla when the incident occurred, and the sailing of fleet was consequently delayed for some hours. Prince George is the Staff Officer on board "Nelson", the flag-ship of Atlantic Fleet.

Malta.—The only information vouchsafed by the naval authorities as regards the "Royal Oak" is that Rear-Admiral Collard hauled down the flag at his own request. It is known, however, that Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel of the "Royal Oak" left for England on the 11th March while Mr. Collard is at present in Malta. Undoubtedly, there must be strong service reason for this, but the authorities refuse to divulge it. There has been no court-martial hitherto and it is not true that Messrs. Dewar and Daniel were carried to Gibraltar as passengers.—Reuter.

INCHCAPE'S ANXIETY

HIS DAUGHTER'S FLIGHT

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Cairo.—When news leaked out that Miss Mackay was contemplating flight, Lord Inchcape, her father, who is staying at Helouan with Lady Inchcape, urgently appealed to her to refrain and he was profoundly affected when he learned that she had already started. The news was kept from his wife owing to the state of her health. Lord Inchcape is torn with anxiety, but is obliged to keep up a courageous mien before Lady Inchcape.—Reuter.

BURNHAMS' PROMISES HAPPIER INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

business conducted before his arrival should not form part of the proceedings. Raja Ghulam Rasul Khan then proposed the resolution welcoming the Commission to the District Board meeting. Rai Bahadur Sewakaram seconded and the motion was carried. Mr. Gyani Kartarsingh on this left the meeting saying that he felt insulted to sit at the meeting. The other seven Akalis then followed Kartarsingh and left the hall. Sir John Simon then made a short speech thanking the members of the District Board for extending a welcome to the Commission.—A. P.

HOW LAHORE BOYCOTTED SIMON SHOW.

(Continued from Previous Page)

than a thousand though it contradicts this statement by saying that out of this crowd a substantial majority left by another route and yet 800 entered the city. A man with ordinary sense can see through this intentional perversity of facts; and we think that we need offer no proof to substantiate ou telaim that thousands of people had gathered there. It was on everybody's lips that the gathering was simply magnificent, grand and superb.

(The concluding portion of the statement will be published in a subsequent issue of the "Chronicle.")

SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS IN CUSTOM HOUSE

DISMISSAL AND ARREST OF BOMBAY OFFICIALS.

THE MODUS OPERANDI

BOMBAY, March 15.

At the beginning of February, serious defalcations were detected in the Customs House. Since that time vigorous enquiries have been made both within and without the Custom House by the police and the Customs authorities who have been in close co-operation with one another. The investigations reveal that a series of highly ingenious frauds, extending over a considerable period, have been perpetrated by a small body of persons, whose "modus operandi" was to prepare bills and supporting documents in respect of large consignments of goods alleged to have been shipped under a claim for drawback. It is not yet possible to state definitely the total sum of money involved in the frauds, but the amount is considerable.

Up-to-date, one person has been arrested, a Customs official has been dismissed and two other Customs officials have been directed to show cause against dismissal.

Enquiries are proceeding and developments are expected.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday you believe in leading a happy-go-lucky life with no thought of the morrow or without a tinge of sorrow. Eat and drink, for to-morrow we dine and the day after is mine to be fine with wine, is your slogan. You like to entertain, and, in turn, to be entertained with this little difference that you take your friends to shops meant for the average middle-class folk, like the Irani's restaurants (now pompously named by a few as 'cafes'), you like your 'inner man' to be heartily appeased at the big guns' places like the Taj, Green's, or Cornaglia's. To keep pace with the requirements of your tasty palate, you will seek your Laila (even though she be as dark as Laila of old) from the high-browed aristocratic family and by apt artificiality's and adulation's artful aid you will surely get one with tons of money. But it will all be "char ratki chandni", that is, a moonshine for a few nights only. There will be breeding in your family (along with the natural breeding) of lot of jealousy, enmity, scramble for power, etc., among your worthy self, your Bibi, her mighty mamma, father-in-law, etc. as you will be living in the latter's residence at, of course, his risk and cost. Constant squabbles will be your lot, and an all-parties' conference (that is, a conference in which the representatives or advocates of all the wrangling parties) will be held, which will include Pandits, Maulanas and Dewans; and a sort of patched-up peace will be made, one of the conditions being the separation (like the proposed separation of Sind, the thorn in the side of Mother India) of your mother-in-law with adequate safeguards for her maintenance. So beware of such a plight, and don't go after big guns which are sure to explode and blow you up to pieces eventually!

AFGHAN LEGATION TURNED INTO BANQUETTING HALL

KING AMANULLA'S DINNER PARTY

LONDON, March 16.

The placid Princes' Gate were an unwonted animated appearence on the occasion of the dinner given by the King and Queen of Afghanistan at the Afghan Legation, the front of which was ablaze with hundreds of electric lights. The interior had been completely transformed, partition walls having been removed to prepare a huge banquetting hall which, florally decorated, resembled a fairy bower. In addition to King George and Queen Mary, the guests included the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Henry, Princess Hurya Tarzi, members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Cabinet and other distinguished personages. There were no speeches.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH'S STATE VISIT CONCLUDES

AFGHAN ROYALTIES STAYING AT CLARIDGE'S HOTEL

LONDON, Mar. 15.

King Amanullah's state visit concluded to-day without ceremony. The King and Queen of Afghanistan are staying at Claridge's Hitel as guests of the Government. Lord Peel met them on behalf of the Government at the Hotel which is gaily beflagged.—Reuter.

The clay model of a marble statute of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson being executed by Mr. V. Karmarkar for the Kolhapur Durbar. The statue stands eight feet high.

LEGISLATURE FLOUTED.

(Continued from page 9.)

dia had enough potential resources to make itself self-sufficient with regard to salt instead of importing 30 per cent as it did to-day.

Mr. Neogy said that the bondage warehouse system was specially designed to suit imported salt. The Northern India and Bombay salt was uneconomical for Bengal owing to the high tariff rates. The special facilities asked by Madras salt manufacturers were turned down. He urged that coal wagons returning with insufficient load from Madras might offer special terms for salt. Mr. B Das held that there was a very good case for referring the question to the Tariff Board and specially pleaded for the abolition of the excise duty in Orissa.

"LOW INCIDENCE" OF SALT DUTY.

Sir Basil Blackett said that considering the increased standard of living the incidence of salt duty was low. Government had no doubt that it would be possible to produce first class salt in India. The difficulty was organisation. Government had fully considered the question of a differential duty against imported salt. The Taxation Enquiry Committee had recommended that if a "prima facie" case was made out, it should be referred to the Tariff Board. The reason why it was not referred was clearly because a "prima facie" case could not be made out. The Finance Member hoped that the Assembly members could study the resolution which would shortly be issued on the report of the special officer. He could not encourage Mr. B. Das in the hope that his locality would have the advantage of differential treatment. The House then passed the second clause retaining the salt duty at one rupee four annas.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Discussion then centred round clause five relating to income tax and super tax. Sir Victor Sassoon moved an amendment for the inclusion of the words "provided that no company shall be required to pay super-tax on the revenues received as dividends from another company if super-tax has already been paid by the latter company."

Sir Basil Blackett objected to the moving of the amendment on the ground that the Finance Bill only fixed the tax for one year while Sir Victor Sassoons amendment, if carried, would alter the income tax law for all time to come.

The President ruled the amendment in order by putting a wider construction on the scope of the Finance Bill.

The Finance Member feared that the effect of the ruling would be that the whole of the income tax law would be up for consideration.

The President said "Then I would ask Government to be more careful in framing the preamble."

Sir Victor moving his amendment said that the actual methods of the operation of companies varied according to their articles. but the main principle on which they were run was to allocate their capital to a number of different categories of investment. Certain percentage would be in trustee securities, a certain amount in mortgages and prefenence shares and perhaps the balance in more speculative ordinary shares. As a certain part of the total income was not distributed, but re-invested it stood to reason that what might be a modest original return increased with the efflux of time, and so shares of these concerns were very popular with the small investor, who felt that he was not putting all his eggs into one basket. At the same time though the return at the beginning might be no more than from Government securities that return and the capital value of shares increased as time went on. The small shareholder in these companies had all the advantages of a big financial house.

THOROUGHLY BAD AND UNSOUND VARIATION.

In India, public trust corporations of the type seen in America were not existent. No corporation dealing largely in safe investments could afford to pay not only the company super-tax on the return from Government paper but also an extra eleven and one-fourth per cent on the dividend from the companies which had been mulcted of that amount. Even if supertax was not abolished there was no reason why that thoroughly bad and unsound variation of it should be continued. The revenue from it was utterly insignificant. If Government would bring an amendment next year on the lines of his own, he would not press his motion. It was intended to investors in this country and remove obstacles to the financial progress and development.

Sir Basil Blackett reiterated his objection to the amendment and pointed out that Government would lose twenty lakhs. There was an important case pending in the Courts containing a point similar to the one raised by Sir Victor Sassoon. Why should Government give up the right of revenue by the tax and depend on what might come as subscriptions to loans? By passing the amendment the Assembly would be greatly increasing the danger of the creation of bogus companies.

The amendment was lost and clause five was accepted.

REDUCTION IN LETTER POSTAGE.

Mr. Thakurdutt Bhargava wanted the postage on letter reduced to half an anna.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya compared the Indian postal rates with British rates and showed that British rates were much cheaper as the weight of the packets went up. Mr. Mukhtar Singh said that if the postal rate could not be reduced by fifty per cent it should be reduced by twenty-five per cent.

Sir B. N. Mittra said that if these recommandations were given effect to not only would there be no surplus but there be a deficit. Government had in hand a programme of opening post offices in rural areas. This could not be given effect to then. In 124/25 they had opened 780 new post offices and during 1927-28 the number would be one thousand Furthermore Government wanted money for increasing the efficiency of the department and for improvement in service conditions and the prospects of postal employees. While saying that it would not be proper to separate the postal system from the telegraph he informed the House that on the telephone side Government expected a profit of several lakhs. The suggestion of Mr. Pandya meant relief to the wealthy people which he said was strongly objected to by non-officials in 1921.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. supporting Mr. Pandya's amendment objected to profiteering by Government at the expense of the postal department. Government was taking more money from the users of the postal system than before the war. The boast of Government that India's postal system was the cheapest in the world no longer existed. It was even more expensive than that of the United Kingdom.

"OF NO BENEFIT TO POOR MAN."

Sir Darcy Lindsay said that the reduction proposed by Mr. Pandya would not benefit the poor man but would deprive the department of the money which could be used for the benefit of better wages and housing conditions of postal employees.

Mr. Cocke said that the ordinary man was not concerned in the reduction proposed by Mr. Pandya and agreed with Mr. Lindsay that it would not bring any relief to the poor.

Mr. Birla stated that there was apparently a case for reduction without disturbing the present budget. He wanted an assurance from Sir B. N. Mittra that a reduction would be made next year.

Sir Basil Blackett assured them that Government had no desire to make any profit from working the combined postal-telegraph departments, and that any surplus therefrom would be utilised for the reduction of rates or the improvement in facilities and conditions of employees. The Finance Department had no desire to appropriate the profits of the posts and telegraphs to general revenues. Concluding the Finance Member stated that the question of the reduction of rates should be judged when the traffic could bear it and not in order to benefit one class or other. The proposals of Messrs. Pandya, Bhargava and Mukhtar Singh were rejected.

REDUCTION IN POST-CARD PRICE.

Mr. Bhargava moved that the price of the post-card be reduced to one pice. He hoped the House would at least give this relief to the poor.

Mr. B. Das held that if only the Government gave effect to the recommendations of the Ryan Committee and another Committee preceding it, Government would have economy to cover the loss due to the reduction.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar calculated that a hundred million people could not resort to the post-card because of the increase in the price. Let Government he said increase the charges of the services falling on the richer and middle classes. but give relief to the poor.

Mr. M. K. Acharya and Sarfraz Hussain Khan joined in the appeal.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha held that the top-heaviness of the administration was responsible for the higher rates.

Sir B. N. Mittra replying said if only his last year's speech were studied. much misunderstanding and heat generated in the discussion would be avoided. He wished he could remove all the charges for the sake of the poor but the fact was, as Mr. Birla had put it, he could not rob Peter to pay Paul. The Department was not a benevolent institution. It was run on the principle of charging a fee for services rendered, and with due regard to the development and contentment of the staff. Any surplus that accrued would be utilised for the reduction, of postal rates. Now he could not accept the proposal which would mean a loss of a crore.

AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

Mr. Bhargava's amendment was rejected by 47 votes to 35.

A non-official member wished to vote before the result was announced, but the President declined to allow him to do so as he was not present in the lobby when the division was proceeding.

Postal amendments having been rejected, the House proceeded to discuss amendments regarding the income-tax, and Sardar Mukhtar Singh moved an amendment It was 6/15 p.m. and in view of representation from the Muslim members who wished to break fast the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"SQUARE PEGS IN ROUND HOLES."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CENSURED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

Mr. Macworth Young sat tight till three in the afternoon in the Assembly merely taking down notes for his reply to the censure cut on the Army Department grant, moved by Dewan Chammanlal. Meanwhile a dozen unofficials had spoken and excepting Col. Crawford who was aptly described by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as an official apologist every one else struck the same note demanding from Government an honest and straightforward policy in connection with the Indianisation of the army, if they at all meant seriously by declaration of August 1917. Lt. Nawaz Khan, himself a passed cadet at Sandhurst and who before the Skeen Committee had pleaded for the conversion of the Dehra Dun College into an Indian Sandhurst made a notable contribution declaring in no uncertain terms that he stood for the nationalisation of army and if only Government tapped the right source, there were hundreds of army officers of whom any army could be proud. The Government benches were clearly upset and to add to their anxiety at the turn of the debate, Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, Mr. Jinnah's disciple echoed the sentiments of Lt. Nawaz Khan and reinforced his arguments. Even Sir Walter Wilson and several other members of the European group cheered these two members. Did they agree in their views for a nationalisation of the army as recommended by Skeen Committee? No. It happened to be for a different object. Raja Ghaznafaralli was a hard nut to crack. But Lt. Nawaz Khan was smothered by congratulations and at voting time I am credibly informed he was not present in the lobbies at all. So it was one vote less for unofficials, but yet the censure motion was carried by a majority of 15 votes This was partly because Mr. Macworth Young was laboured and unsatisfying in his reply to the debate. Evidently he appeared to have been chocked by the "Pioneer's" editorial condemning him and the Government for the mismanagement of the previous debate. At times during his reply he endeavoured to be intelligible, but that was all. When he rubbed the unofficials on the wrong side, he did not explain why the Commander-in-Chief continued to be absent from the Assembly, nor could he convincingly put the Government case. The result was that when the Assembly divid voting was weighted against him very heavily and he obtained only one rupee with which to run the administration of the Army Department for the next year. His only consolation was that there was the Viceroy's certification powers which would give what he wanted the Assembly to vote.

Before the guilltone was applied, the Executive Councillors were severely castigated and they too were sanctioned only one rupee, whereas they had asked for thousands, their travelling expenses during the year, their salaries etc. Being non-votable.

Dewan Chamanlal launched an attack on their travelling expenses. He had notified his intention to discuss it on the principle that there should be no square pegs in round holes. This was indeed witty and Dewan Chamanlal in his speech was also full of wittiosm. But his central objection that the three Indian members of Executive Council had not resigned as a protest against the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission. He had heard from unimpeachable sources that Sir Mahomed Habibullah had dissented from the rest of the Cabinet. This was all the more reason why Sir M. Habibullah should have resigned and the additional reason why Sir B. N. Mitra and S. R. Das should be condemned for their un-Indian attitude.

Dewan Chamanlal found admirable support in Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar who made the house rock with laughter by the humorous description of how the Executive Councillors broke their monotony of Simla life by a pleasure jaunt in the plains in special saloons away from toiling masses and conversed in mutual admiration societies of European Associations. Mr. Ranga Iyer was thoroughly declamatory, more especially as the "Pioneer" of Allahabad had repeated Dewan Chamanlal's description of the Councillors as "square" pegs in round holes." The Home Member for once smile while replying to the debate and contradicting Dewan Chamanlal's assertion. But he too obtained only one rupee. The rest of the demands were passed under pressure of the guillotine and this the budget was passed with several bruises which will be patched up by Lord Irwin's healing balm of certification.

(For fuller proceedings See page 8.)

KHUTEKAR DHANGARS' OPPOSITION

THREAT OF EXCOMMUNICATION

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, March. 12.

Mr. Krishnarao Bargal Jahagirdar of Talode, the leader of the Khutekar Dhangar caste who had specially come to Indore, left for Ahmednagar, the headquarters of Khutekar Dhangar caste. The resolution passed by the caste is being submitted to the authorities and the ruling Maharaja. The leaders of the caste are determined fully to outcaste any member of the community who participates in the admittance of Miss Miller in the Khutekar Dhangar caste, and takes food during the marriage of the American girl at Burwaha with Sir Tukojirao. Many volunteers are securing the signatures of the members of the community to the representation prepared by Jahagirdar Bargal. Meeting of the Dhangar communities are going to be held in the Deccan protesting against the proposed wedding.

AGAINST THE MARRIAGE.

The Junior Maharani is at Indore, and is not in favour of to this wedding. All the leading Dhangars at Indore excepting a few who are on the personal staff of Sir Tukoji, are against the wedding.

DID YOU "NUGGET" YOUR BOOTS THIS MORNING?

TIGER BRAND "NUGGET" BOOT POLISH

SOLE AGENTS :— HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE URINARY TROUBLE

GET an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist. Take two Pills before you go to bed at night and next morning look at the urine you pass. You will then know for sure that you have a remedy which cannot fail to do you good. You cannot doubt what you see with your own eyes, and you will be able to see that the valuable ingredients of De Witt's Pills have passed right through your kidneys and your bladder. In doing so they have strengthened your kidneys and cleansed your bladder, so that your body will be freed from poisonous waste matters in a natural manner. There is no better remedy for scalding urine, bladder inflammation and urinary troubles of every description in men, women and children.

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE, ANDHERI

ELECTION TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban District Branch of the Local Self-Government Institute, Andheri, has issued a cicrular to the following effect:—

A meeting of the "Individual Members" (in which term are included public associations) will be held in the office of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. to hold the election of 2 representatives to sit on the Executive Committee of this Branch.

The Executive Committee will meet at 9-14 on the same day.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LONDON, March. 16.

Geneva.—The League Committee on traffic in women and children has adopted the British resolution hoping that countries retaining the licensed house system will investigate the question in the light of the experts report. The Committee recognises that where the system has existed for many years, the question of abandonment must be supported by public opinion, and therefore suggests that steps be taken to act upon public opinion in a fight against traffic in women.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The general tone in jute shares is continuing fully strong, business being on a moderately fair volume. Howrah Clive owing to bazar selling are keeping low. In cotton and coal there is no change. In industrials there was no special feature and prices remained steady. In teas the trading was small. Prices remained unaltered.

Government securities were quiet. G. P. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76 s.l., 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 88-3 s.l., 5 1/2 per cent War Bond 1928 105/8 s.l., 8 per cent Bonds 1930 103 s.l.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore 32.

Jute:—Auckland 427, Anglo-India 548, Birla pref 126 s.l., Bally 354, Barnagar 324-8, Cheviot 390-8, Clive 53-15, Craig 5-8, Gourepore 1180, Hooghly 116, Howrah 69-8, Hukumchand 25, Kanknarrah 638 s.l., Kinnison 1276-8, Kelvin 900, Lansdowne 358, National 37-12, Northbrook 78-8, Presidency 13-6, Orient 333, Union 929, Standard 618-8, 610.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18-2 I I Steel 18-15, I S Wagon pref 92-8, Burn and Co. ord.. no business quoting 410.

Hessian:—17-14.

Raw Jute:—61-2.

SENSATIONAL MELO-DRAMA OF LOVE AND FIGHT

Aryan Film Co.'s Historical Production.

The MARATTHA or WAR C RY **TRAITOR!!**

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT Also STAGE DANCE by Miss BLANCHE

Hindi—Arabic and Hindustani Dance with Sweet Music.

Fast moving action and surprising developments are interwoven with Romance and thrills: This Heroic Picture will make you dream of the days of Heroism when every Marattha was ready to die or his Country and Religion.

IT IS BOUND TO MOVE YOU TO PATRIOTIC DEEDS. COME and SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

Time: Saturday, Sundays, and Holiday at 3-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

NEXT ATTRACTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS **YASMINA** ORIENTAL PICTURE

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 16.

Jalavihar, Park, Moulmein.
Bahadur, Gibson, Calcutta.
Razmak, Browning, Aden.
Barpeta, Strachen, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.

Zayani, Henricks, Jeddah.
Razmak, Saddle, Marseilles.
British Engineer, Hill, Abadan.

LOADING.

March 16.

Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer British Mariner for Abadan.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ozarda for Malabar Coast Port and Karachi.
Steamer Gamaria for Rangoon.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Co's steamer Bahadur arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Engineer:—The S W Co's steamer British Engineer will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak, 4939 tons, Captain J. Saddle, will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier station for Marseilles with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karagola is expected to arrive here at about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 358 passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain F J Henricks, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and about 250 pilgrims.

ARRIVALS OF TROUPS.

The T M Co's steamer Jehangir is expected to arrive here to-day from Aden, with troups.

IMPORTS.

March 16.

S S Shingo Maru from Nagoya, Agents O S Kaisha:—374 cases glassware, 105 cases porcelain, 24 cases porcelain tiles, 600 cases Ashahi beer, 200 cases glass bangles, 10 cases cotton sateen, 13 cases cotton yarn, 11 cases pickles, 24 cases canned goods, 80 cases enamelware, 184 bales G C shirting, 8 cases cell bangles, 25 cases cotton goods, 20 cases cotton undershirts, 29 cases toys, 20 cases C P jeans, 10 cases paper fans, 50 packages crucibles, 94 cases porcelainware, 20 cases rubber hats, 431 cases brass circles, 56 bales brassware.

From Kobe:—36 cases cotton hosiery, 48 bales straw boards, 9 cases frame strips, 15 cases cycle fittings, 50 bales isinglass, 10 cases bambooware, 11 cases cotton shoe laces, 5 cases needles, 28 cases C P drill, 9 cases cotton undershirts, 10 cases glass bangles, 192 cases glassware, 50 bales G C sheeting, 10 cases celluloid bangles, 31 cases porcelain, 287 cases porcelainware, 6 cases clocks, 10 cases nutshell, 30 cases preserves.

From Hongkong:—27 coils Manila rope.

From Singapore:—5 tanks lubricating oil, 12 slabs refined tin, 97 cases calol oil, 50 chests tea, 387 bags betelnuts, 154 bags sago flour, 28 bundles gum benjamin, 15 bags pepper, 10 bags gum Gopal, 32 bags nutmegs, 19 bags damar battu, 11 cases mace.

From Colombo:—19 cases silk, 47 half chests tea, 150 bags arecanuts.

S S Nurjehan from Sourabaya, Agents T M and Co:—50 D|s alcohol, 14910 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—36340 bags sugar.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram frim Colombo, to-day.—

Bombay, March 16.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs
Bukit Darah Rubber	18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	14
Ceylon Planters	35
Ceylon Rubber	38
Clunes Estates	25
Cochin Rubber	42
Eila Tea	200
Estates Co. of Uva	26
Fairlawn Estate	24
Frocester Estates	50
Hathawe Rubber	13
Heeiton Rubber	8
Horawala Rubber	44
Indo-Malay Estates	19
Jambulande T. & Rub.	12/8
Jebong Rubber	17
Kalutara Company	35
Kalutara Rubber	23
Kelani Valley Rub.	23
Langat River	22
Lanka Rubber	85
Lansdowne Rubber	174-3/4
Maha Uva Estates	57
Matale Valley Rub.	32
Meail Mor Estates	25
Mirishena Rubber	15
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	40
North-Western Rub	22
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	22
Rubber Growers'	35
Saffragam T. & Rub.	182-3/4
Talgaswella Tea	60
Torrington Tea	21/8
Udabage Tea	52
Udapoila Rubber	25
Ullswater Rubber	14
Vogan Tea	52

Remarks:—Market Steady.
Rubber.—Spot Colombo—Rs. 0.60 Cents.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

We have received the following weekly share repirt from Messrs. Gulab and Co.—Karachi dated 13th March—

After the Holi Holidays quietness prevails with little business passing in Railway Shares.

The Larkhanas and Uppersinds have been wanting at Rs. 89/ per shre while Sind Lights have sellers at Rs. 140/ per share.

The Electrics have been a very firm spot with considerable rise over the last quotations but business is difficult owing to shortage of scrip.

The Flour shares have been wanting.

The Karachi Port Trust Debentures have got more sellers than buyers.

Name of the Company	Paid up value	Present value
Sind Lights	100/0/0	138/0/0
Sind Lighterage	150/0/0	135/0/0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100/0/0	89/0/0
Upper Sinds	100/0/0	89/0/0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100/0/0	114/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100/0/0	112/0/0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100/0/0	108/12/0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80/0/0	125/0/0
India Flour Mills	60/0/0	115/0/0
Century Flour Mills	100/0/0	100/0/0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

During the week, one hold of Durban Navigation Natal Coal ex S. S. "Magna" has changed hands as a budlee business, and about 500 tons of Northern Navigation ex-S. S. Goathland has been sold at 25/9 Sh. per ton c.i.f. Five hundred tons of Jamdiba ex S. S. Balgown has been sold at Rs. 15/- per ton c.i.f. Otherwise the market is quiet and dull.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Market is firm and steady.

Liverpool/Marseilles/Glasgow:— About 3060 tons were booked for April at 15/3 for l.s. and 19/6 for seeds/cotton.

Open ports about 3000 tons were booked for May at 15/6 for 13 cwts. and 18/6 for seeds/cotton and 6d. less for June.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. 49/6
Barletta Russo, per lb.—
Shipment sellers March 49/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment paid June 52/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers May/June 53/

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/3
Oct/Dec per cwt 14/4-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/4
c. & f Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/1 3/4

STOCKS AND SHARES

ALCOCKS IN FAVOUR

TATA IRONS HOLD RISE.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 16

Cotton Mill Shares opened at about yesterday's closing and declined some Rs. 5/- on profit-taking. Rumours of smaller dividends for Nagpur and Swadesh influenced some scattered selling. Later on prices showed a steadier tendency and closed at small changes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Shares received good speculative support influenced by private reports of better dividends. Tata Iron Shares ruled somewhat quiet soon after the opening but improved and closed steady. Hydros were steady. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 328/12 and after declining to Rs. 326/4 improved to Rs. 333/4. Bandis after advancing to Rs. 24/8 closed at Rs. 24/6. Alcock opened at Rs. 381/4 and hardened to Rs. 393/12 but closed at Rs. 391/4.

SECURITIES.

The market opened rather steady but ruled quiet on local selling.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 16

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6 4
500 Bombay Cotton	315
200 Bombay Dyeing	948/12
250 Bradbury	260
100 Century	457/8
100 Colaba Land	133/12
500 Central India P.	521/4
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	187/8
250 Currim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	645
200 Edward Sassoon	112/8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0/14/6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	886/4
50 Firlay	137/3
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133/12
100 Indian Bleaching	321/4
100 Indore Malwa	371/4
100 Jamshed Mfg	47/8
200 Kastoorchand	23/12
100 Khatau	97/8
100 Kohinoor	283/12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6850
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2000
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	85
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	305
10 New City	115
250 Pabancy	291/4
200 Pearl	600
100 Phoenix	440
250 Simplex	206/4
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	203/12
50 Swan	138/12
100 Swadeshi	523/12
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000
BANKS.	
125 Imperial	1100
125 Imperial	365
50 India	91
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	25/10
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/9 National Bank	250
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ah. Prantej	880
Amritsar Patti	100
1/Con. Prov. Rly.	100
100 Dhond Baramati	109
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhat Rly.	85
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunf	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	775
100 Alcock	391/4
125 B. Burma	862/8
10 B. Burma No. 1	307/8
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. t. Burma Pet	4/13
100 B. Tramway	156/14
50 B. Tramway	68/8
200 Bombay Steam	295
50 Bombay Telephone u	40
10 Bundi Cement	24/6
250 Indian Cement	328/12
10 Central India Mining	22/12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	250

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 16

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee paper Rs. 75/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 102-6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-3.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 197- Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1948-49 Rs 101/14.

Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/4; 1945/55 Rs. 106-4.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 15.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£74-3/4
Yellow metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£226

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 15.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 15.

Forward 26-1/8

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 16

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50-2; highest Rs. 50/6/6; closing Rs. 50/5/6.

Cottinseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/12; closing Rs. 4/13.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 58/12; highest Rs. 58/14/6; closing Rs. 58/13/6.

10 Katni Deferred	825
50 Oriental Life Ass	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	16
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15/9
10 Shivrajpur	43/12
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	874
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	396/4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	317/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/8
1080 Tata Hydro	1175
100 Tata Oil	40
100 Tata Power Ord.	590
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	19/19
PREFERENCE SHARES	
10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	37
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref	1040
1000 7 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 7 p.c. Vishnu Pref	695
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	188
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	118

COMMERCE AND NATIONALISTS.

(Continued from Page 8)

many "independent" countries outside England and America, i.e., the commercial class of each country is allied with the corresponding classes of all other countries with the manufacturers and bankers to rob all peoples of the earth in the legal form of profits. (In Russia, of course, the pure and simple commercial state is allied with world capitalists to rob its own proletariat and others).

RUSSIAN OIL.

Let us first take Russia where all trade and industry, all imports and exports, are more or less under the control of the Communists commercialists. What happens? The statesmen and their underlings make all their own personal and administrative expenses they want as far as they can get them, and sell and buy every thing to get these—"nationally" both abroad and at home.

Let us take the Russian oil underbidding dealt with in the same January 19 issue of the "Chronicle". The transaction is made for underbidding of prices but still with profits to the Bolshevik party and the Standard Oil Company—even if the Bolshevik have already received a part of the profits and the Standard Oil has yet to recover from the Indian or other people. The oil which might have gone to cheapen the "commodity" in Russia, because it was found more profitable to sell abroad owing to the large quantities which Rockefeller offers to take—a process which the British-Dutch Oil Companies wanted to effect with the Bolshevik oil trust and "Soviet" State of the Communist Party, is now being used to exploit the Indian and other peoples even at 'some' temporary 'loss' of profits—to increase the later advantages to the same oil dealers in Russia, India, America and elsewhere. Who can say that this is not so as described even if the Bolsheviki and Rockefeller say that the quantities are not stolen from the Russian people (who, of course, had no command of their use at home or abroad because formerly separate individuals had monopolised it and now the "all-representing" State of the Bolsheviki have monopolised it?

THE ROOT MALADY.

When Soviet Russia is one of the best cases in example, we need not wonder about other, only private capitalist countries like Germany where commerce is the temple at which everyone prostrates himself as far as possible. But Germany is also a manufacturing country, chiefly dependent on exports for the profits of the manufacturing "countrymen." The profits of manufacture coming from abroad into the private pockets of a few as in England and America except for the bones which may fall to the workers from their private and State masters (unlike the party and State masters in Russia) when these want to give uncertain work at low wages if it suits their interests.

The trouble with all countries and systems of State is that all manufacture is not conducted for national, individual enrichment as object but for exploitation of one's "own" and some unknown foreign peoples to take away their money and leave them rotting. This is true even more of imports and commerce within a single country where these activities are carried for the benefit of the commercial and banking class chiefly to the detriment of one's "own countrymen." If there should be commercial, banking and industrial profit-hunting classes in any country, it is useless to grumble against those foreigners who are in league with them and serve themselves and their foreign "friends" with divided loot—or it is hypocrisy if not stupidity to keep their business going and yet grumble.

WANTED PRODUCTION FOR USE.

It is the commercial, profit-hunting class which brought the foreign traders or at least received them with open arms into India and it is the same class which will strengthen its own and foreign parasitism. So long as we do not make profitable, i.e., private commerce impossible and with it also state commerce practised as in Russia now and so long as we do not replace them both with production and distribution for use only—first within the country and then for exchanging further requirements from abroad, India and Indians will remain slaves of not only national but also some or all other foreign capitalisms in spite of all the changes in the forms of elections, legislating and government which may be called independence to deceive the subjects.

Every rulership, like the foreign rulership now paramount, will busy itself with encouraging profit-making for individuals at the expense of millions of "fellow-countrymen and equals"—for its existence will depend upon the money acquired by impoverishment of the people out of which alone the whole machinery of administrative, judicial and legislative bureaucracy can exist in its wasteful further impoverishing work. Who pays the taxes finally? It is the ultimate poor and poorest buyer—whether the taxes are paid in the form of rent and profits to others or direct to Government or whatever nature, including the State Sovietic.

Unfortunately the legislators and statesmen, just like their proteges—the profiteers, the property-owner, the money-lenders, the commercial importers and exporters, the manufacturers, the professors, lawyers and politicians who support all these, and the Labour and Communist leaders who encourage in other forms all these tendencies among the better and worse-paid working men, will never be able to preach them even if they see the correctness of these facts about the State-ridden society and individuals.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

(Continued from Page 8)

powers necessary for this purpose. In addition to this he is vested with emergency powers. It is difficult to see the necessity of empowering the Chancellor to annul any proceeding of the University or of any authority there which in his opinion is not in conformity with the Act, statutes, ordinances and regulations, when they are void and it is the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the statutes and the ordinances are faithfully observed.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT IGNORED.

The constitutional point seems to have been ignored in this connection. The Chancellor is the statutory president of the senate and as such is responsible for giving effect to its decisions. The visitorial powers enable him to reverse all that the senate may decide. This anomaly was pointed out by the Joint Select Committee that sat on the Delhi University Bill in 1922. While there the Government defended their position by pointing out the difference between the Governor-General-in-Council and the Chancellor, the Government of Bombay have no such justification.

Altogether I think the present Act with a few modifications which can easily be secured by small amendments and new regulations, will be much better than the present Bill in its present form. Even an academic Council can be set up by regulations as has been done in the Punjab. Bombay was expected to give a lead to other provinces in matters of education but I have no hesitation in saying that it has set a very bad example to the whole country in this respect. If other provinces and other universities follow the example of Bombay, nothing would be more disastrous for the progress of higher education in India.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, March 16.

Quotations are:—

	Rs. a. p.
Healds—15/40-32 to 56s.	1 2 0
Healds—15/40-28s.	2 8 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 3
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 0
Elastic Heald.	17 0 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	7 8 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 Kenion	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 Kenion	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3 12 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3 12 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	6 12 3
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 5 6
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s	1 7 6
Bandings Spindle 3 ply	1 0 0
Rope Lambeth-1 1/2 and 1 3/4	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4 Eng. Rs. 55/60 per gross.	
	Per pound.
Picking Nands hairy	2 8 0
	Per dozen.
Picking Sticks	5 8 0
	Per gross.
Bobbings—Slubbings, Japan	30 0 0
Bobbings—Rovings, Japan	22 0 0
Bobbings—Conical 5", Japan	7 0 0
Bobbings—Ring 5", Japan	8 0 0
Bobbins—Ring 6", Japan	8 8 0
Bobbins—Weft 5 3/8" Japan	5 6 0
Bobbins—Weft 6", Japan	6 4 0
Bobbins Slub. Skwers	11 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 0 0
	Per foot
Fillets—Emery	0 2 9
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer.	0-10 9

Hyderabad, (Sind) Mar. 15.—It has now been ascertained that only two nomination papers were finally given for the Assembly seat falling vacant by the death of Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas, namely that of Principal Shahani and of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai of Larkana. The three other candidates withdrew their nomination papers before paying the deposits.—A. P.

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2—Independent organization, no subsidiary companies, who must make a profit by furnishing parts to Dodge Brothers.

3—Efficiency of organization. Dodge Brothers plants are large, well managed, and are of a model of efficiency in the automobile industry. The plants are all together and under one management.

4—DODGE BROTHERS pioneered the steel body. None but large manufacturer like Dodge Brothers with production of upward of 1000 cars a day can afford to make the initial investment in machinery necessary to manufacture steel bodies.

5—DODGE BROTHERS in the 15 years they have been manufacturing motor cars have a record of steady growth almost unparalleled in the industry. This steady growth made possible by the Public's faith in Dodge Brothers products has enabled Dodge Brothers to effect economies in manufacture.

6—DODGE BROTHERS to-day, as in the years past, believe that the success of their business has been made possible only by consistently giving surplus value. No car that they have ever produced has such evident surplus value as the VICTORY LINE just announced.

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AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c in Various Govt., Semi-Govt, and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Districts and in High Court ; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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UNDER SPECIAL DIET.

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IN A COLD!

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YOUR EYE

DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. KEMP AND CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

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If not benefitted, MONEY REFUNDED
We send a letter of Guarantee.
The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 5-12.
Dhanada Kavacha .. .. Rs. 8-8-0.
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The Calcutta Astrological Syndicate,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

NAVAL INCIDENT AT MALTA

CAPTAIN OF BATTLE SQUADRON REFUSES TO SAIL

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Considerable interest was excited at the conclusion of the debate on the navy estimates in the Commons last night when Commander Bellairs invited the official statement regarding the telegram which he believed would be published in to-day's newspapers, to the effect that the Captain and some officers of the battleship Royal Oak had refused to sail under the Admiral and had been court martialled and carried as passengers to Gibraltar. Commander Bellaries requested the Government to state the actual facts at the earliest opporunity.

Lt.-Col. Headlam replied that he did not have sufficient information to answer the enquiry or make a statement at present.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

Morning newspapers print an unofficial telegram from Malta stating that the first battle squadron of the Mediterranean fleet which was due to sail for Gibraltar on 11th March was delayed until 12th, when the Royal Oak's flag was seen to have been hauled down, which ceremony is performed when the Captain relinquished command. The Batle-squadron duly sailed with Captain Osborne of the gun boat Edgmont commanding the Royal Oak.—Reuter.

BUDGET TO BE TAKEN ON 24TH APRIL

LONDON, Mar. 15.

In the Commons, Premier Baldwin announced that the Budget would be taken on 24th April.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' RIGHT OF NEUTRALITY

DEBATE IN S. AFRICAN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Cape Town.—The Assembly resumed debate on the motion to ratify the report of the Imperial Conference. Gen. Smuts developed his views opposing Hertzog's opinion on the Dominions' right of neutrality and intimated that the Opposition would vote in favour of the Report. He said that the Empire meant security for all members. But if all asserted their right to neutrality what would remain of security asked he. They would all have to build armies and navies for future troubles.

"We are not free individual states but free members of an associated Empire" said he. And if it was a matter of major concern for the Empire, he anticipated that the Dominions would always do as they did in 1914. It would be practically impossible for any Dominion to declare neutrality in waf in which Britain was involved and vice versa. The Empire was not built on neutrality and would not endure on it. It would endure only on common loyalty. Gen. Smuts urged that the question should be left for consideration by and judgment of the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

NATIONAL BABY AND HEALTH WEEK

BABIES OF WORKING CLASSES

As a part of the very interesting programme of National Baby and Health Week which was opened on Tuesday last the committee is organising a Baby Show to be held on Sunday (the 18th inst) at 8 A. M. at the Vanita Vishram Sandhurst Road. The competition is open to Indian babies of the Working Classes whose family income does not exceed Rs. 100/--. Babies up to two years may compete and will be classified in four classes namely from birth to 6 months, 6to 12 months, 12 to 18 months, and 18 to 24 months.

Some of the leading specialists in obstetrics and diseases of children in Bombay are being invited to judge, and it is proposed to have two physicians for each class who will adopt a uniform standard of judging according to a definite plan of examination.

Prizes in money will be distributed to the first three successful competitors in each class, and a few consolation prizes will be given to the next best. Special certificates will also be issued to the prize winners.

Lady Wilson will distribute the prizes.

LONDON, March. 15.

Singapore.—The Death has occurred of Mr. A. C. Wentworth Lewis, Editor of the "Straits Times," and formerly Editor of "Englishman," Calcutta.—Reuter.

LONDON, March. 15.

Sydney.—The Minister of Public Works announced to-day that Government would be closing down the Walsh Island Dockyard from the 16th March owing to the men's objection to payment by results. He said that Government were considering the disposal of the establishment with the [illegible] existing contracts.—Reuter's Special.

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Cures are guaranteed in all cases of Diabetes, Paralysis. Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Chronic Dyspepsia, Venereals, Female Disorders Sterility and all oher chronic and complicated ailments.

ONLY 19 DAYS AT BOMBAY From 1st to 19th March. Between 8 to 11 A.M, and 3 to 7 P.M.
at THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
BALLARD PIER, TRAM JUNCTION, FORT,
PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI—MANAGING DIRECTOR & PHYSICIAN
THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd, P. O. Box 278, MADRAS.

NEW UNIVERSITY BILL

VISITORIAL POWERS TO CHANCELLOR

PROTEST FROM SIND

(From A Corrsepondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Mar. 14.

At a public meeting held here under the presidency of Principal Thadani, Prof. Gurbaxani moved a resolution protesting against the principle of the New Bombay University Bill in respect of the appointment and powers respectively, of the Vice-Chancellor and Chancellor and urges that Vice-Chancellor be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of the senate or the Syndicate, as in all other new Universities and that the Chancellor be not vested with visitorial powers in as much as they are either arbitrary or superfluous.

RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR I. M. S.

TOKEN CUT MOTIONS PASSED IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Mar. 15.

The United Provinces Legislative Council to-day discussed the budget demand under the head "Medical". Presenting the demand, Rai Rajeswar Bali, the Minister in charge, stated that there was no denying the need for extending the facilities for medical relief in towns and villages alike. The Government were tackling the question and a solution had been reached in many cases. One method of solving the problem of medical relief in rural areas was the encouragement of indigenous systems. These systems were cheaper than Allopathic systems, and were more popular in rural areas. The budget provided handsome grants with a view to encouraging them. The Government intended to double the number of allopathic dispensaries in villages. The Government further offered to subsidize qualified medical practitioners who settled in rural areas. That scheme, which was already in force, had not worked as successfully as it was hoped, but still, a good number of doctors had settled in village areas.

MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION.

Mr. S. M. Habibullah moved several reductions in the grant with a view to omit the provision for the development of indigenous systems of medicine. He characterised the Minister's anxiety to promote "anti-deluvian" systems as based on mere sentiment, and considered that it would be a retrogade step to encourage them.

Several members, including the Minister, opposed Mr. Habibullah's motions, pointing out that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems had a scientific basis, were cheaper, popular, and were sometimes more efficacious than allopathic systems. The motions for reduction of the grant moved by Mr. Habibullah were rejected by an enormous majority.

CIVIL SURGENCIES FOR I. M. S.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu moved a token cut protesting against the reservation of thirteen Civil Surgeoncies for I.M.S. officers. He observed that all those 13 districts had cantonments with military doctors. The mover understood that the Local Government's hands were tied in the matter by the orders of the Secretary of State. He emphatically protested against the interference by the Secretary of State.

The motion was adopted without a division, the Minister agreeing to forward the debate to the Government of India.

Another token cut objecting to the provision of Rs. 1,25,000 made as the provinces share of the cost of upkeep of the Ranchi Mental Hospital for Europeans was also adopted.—A. P.

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If your kidneys are weak, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is dangerous to neglect warnings such as backache, urinary disorder, bladder irregularities, rheumatic twinges, stiff, swollen joints, gravel or sediment in the urine, sciatica and lumbago pains, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

Your obvious course is to strengthen and tone the kidneys whilst there is time. Don't wait another day! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special kidney medicine that is famous for successfully relieving rheumatism and other serious results of kidney weakness. Thousands of grateful men and women vouch for Doan's Pills. Ask your neighbour.

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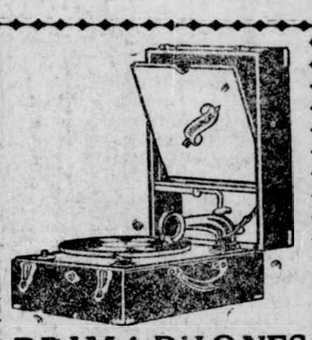
Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

POLICE RAID ON COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS IN TOKIO

HUNDRED ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Tokio.—As a result of investigations since the general elections, Police raided the Communist headquarters occupied by offices of the Proletarian news-papers "Musan Shimbun" and arrested a hundred communists in addition to the wholesale arrests of extremists all over the country. The arrests included Osaka, Professor Ikuooyama, leader of the left wing and Peasant Party. The Professor was later on released.—Reuter.



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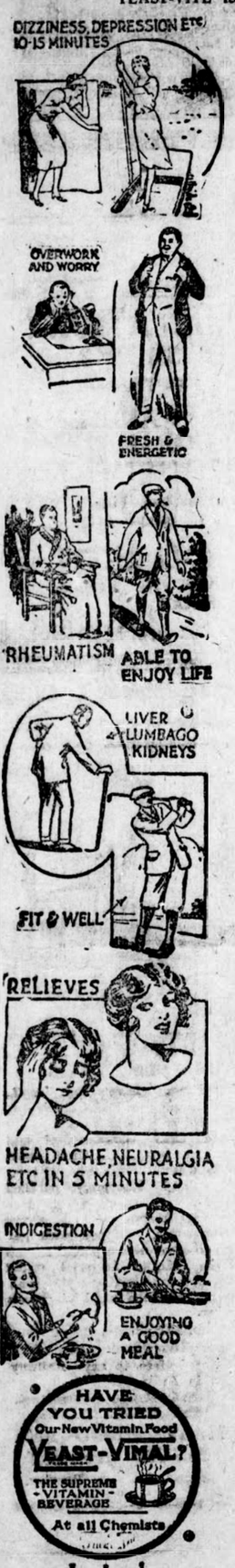
In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.



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Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe: Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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NAVY ESTIMATES IN COMMONS

MR. BRIDGEMAN DEFENDS INCREASING ARMAMENTS

A POLICY OF REPLACEMENT

LONDON, March 15.

In the Commons Mr. Bridgemen introducing the Navy Estimates emphasised the present year's policy was mainly a policy of replacement. Britain dropped three cruisers mentioned in the memorandum not because she had not done the full share of disarmament. On the contrary, Britain had disarmed more than anybody else. We had scrapped 1,300 thousand tons before the Washington Conference since when we have scrapped about the same as the United States. We had 644 ships in July 1914, 1887 at Armistice and have 405 now, the respective tonnage being 2,276 thousand, 3,136 thousand and 1,329 thousand. We have scrapped over two million tons and the United States five hundred thousand.

BRITAIN'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Bridgeman condemned the erroneous and oft-repeated idea that whereas at the Geneva Conference the United States suggested a total of four hundred thousand tons Britain insisted on six hundred thousand. The United States demanded twenty-five ten thousand tons cruisers. Britain retorted that if all the cruisers were to be ten thousand tonners Britain would require six hundred thousand of total tonnage, because she required numbers, not size.

Mr. Bridgeman pointed out that we dropped three cruisers for the benefit of the Exchequer, and also to show that whatever had happened at Geneva or elsewhere it was not going to drive us to a great naval building competition with America or anyone else.

MOTHER COUNTRY'S BURDEN.

He referred to the American Naval programme and said that eight large cruisers had already been authorised and if a further fifteen were completed they would have twenty-three which was two less than they had demanded at Geneva. Mr. Bridgeman stressing the mother country's burden appreciated the fact that most delegates to the Imperial Conference were much impressed thereby. He recalled New Zealand's contribution of a million sterling towards the Singapore Dock, and her offer to maintain a cruiser more than before. He hoped that all through the Empire the burden would be recognised and New Zealand's contribution would not be the last.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE AND WIRELESS SHARES

EXCITED DEALINGS IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 15.

There were Excited dealings in Cable and Wireless shares in the London Stock Exchange following yesterday's announcement of fusion. The market was almost impenetrable owing to a throng of brokers. Easterns jumped from twelve and a half to one hundred and fifty-two and a half shillings, increase of over six hundred and twenty thousand sterling in the market value in a few minutes. Five million of their seven million sterling capital is ordinary stock. There were large transactions in Marconi's shares. The ten shilling share was comparatively steady round seventy which at yesterday's close was indicative of confidence that terms of fusion would be acceptable to Marconi shareholders.—Reuter's Special.

CONCRETE HOUSES

OLD PREJUDICE DYING OUT

The Ministry of Health in Great Britain have just issued their returns in which it is mentioned that there were more concrete houses erected in Great Britain during 1927 than in any year since the subsidy was introduced. Altogether 41,277 concrete houses have now been subsidised by the Government of which 18,373 were completed last year. Not only are those houses being erected by Local Authorities but many builders prefer them from a speculative point of view, which is ample proof that the old prejudice which existed against this style of construction is rapidly dying out.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prize distribution ceremony of the Kurla Municipal. A. V. School was celebrated on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai. After prayer and welcome songs a few dialogues were performed with a great skill and originality. Mr. V. T. Bhatkhande, the Head master of the School, then read his report, which showed how the school was rapidly advancing in all its aspects numerical, physical and intellectual, and how successfully, activities such as the debating society, Co-operative stores, Students' Library and games of Indian and foreign type have been maintained.

After the distribution of prizes and medals to different students the President addressed the meeting. He was greatly satisfied to see the students from backward and depressed classes getting education in the school with most liberal concessions. He hoped the Municipality and the public would co-operate to get every member of the town educated. He added that voters should support those who would promise to give "3 Rs." to their younger generation irrespective of class and creed without any consideration regarding expenditure, it being their primary duty to give education.

ABOLITION OF WAR

AMERICA OPPOSED TO MILITARY ALLIANCE TREATIES.

MR. KELLOGG ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

LONDON, March 15.

New York.—Speaking at the dinner of the Council on foreign relations Mr. Kellogg while vigorously advocating the unqualified multilateral anti-war treaty emphasised that the American Government would not become a party to any agreement which directly or indirectly or expressly was a military alliance nor could the United States pledge itself in advance to use armed forces against the other nations. He did not believe that a peace of the world or Europe could be assured by military alliance treaties and hoped that France, which admittedly perceived no bar to the conclusion of an unqualified anti-war treaty with the United States alone, would be able to satisfy that equivalent treaty among the principal world powers, would be equally consistent with the membership of the League of Nations.

AMERICAN STATES RESOLUTION

He pointed out that twentyone American States which were represented at the recent Havana Conference had passed a resolution unqualifiedly condemning war as an instrument of the national policy, and seventeen of them were members of the League of Nations. He agreed with Austen Chamberlain in opposing an attempt to define the term aggresser.

Mr Kellogg concluded expressing the opinion that the world was making great strides towards the abolition of war as an institution, and said he would aways support and advocate the conclusion of appropriate treaties for arbitration, conciliation and renunciation of war.—Reuter.

CONVERSION OF REGIMENTS

LONDON, March 15.

In the Commons, Sir Laming Worthington Evans stated that Cavalry regiments which were being converted into armoured car regiments were eleventh Hussars, Aldershot and the twelfth Royal Lancers of Egypt.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mir Maqbulkhan is to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mahmud Shah, pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mahmud Shah, on relief, is to act temporarily as Deputy Inspector General of Police in Sind from the date he takes over charge from Mr. G. S. Wilson till relieved by Mr. E. E. Turner, and thereafter to proceed on leave.

The period of temporary appointment of the Additional Judge (Sixth Judge) of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been extended for a further period of one year from the 1st March 1928.

The service of Mr. D. R. Norman, Acting District Judge, Larkana, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as District and Sessions Judge in Kathiawar and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Banas Kantha, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, is to be Judge and Sessions Judge with effect from the 25th November 1927.

Mr. Kalumal Pahlumal, is to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, vice Mr. Tirithdas Chotiram retired.

Mr. J. N. Mehta, Assistant Collector and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Dharwar District, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Rao Saheb Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, on relief by Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, is to act as District Deputy Collector, Satara, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector vice Mr. M. A. Phanse, pending further orders.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief, is to be District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Khan Saheb A. K. Munshi reverting.

Mr. Mir Chiragüddin Mir Gavasuddin Kazi, is to be District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Rao Saheb B. R. Deshmukh reverting.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee on reversion from the Government of India, is to act as Deputy Secretry to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, proceeding on leave.

Mr K. A. Turner, is to be Honorary Junior Venereal Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a further period of three years.

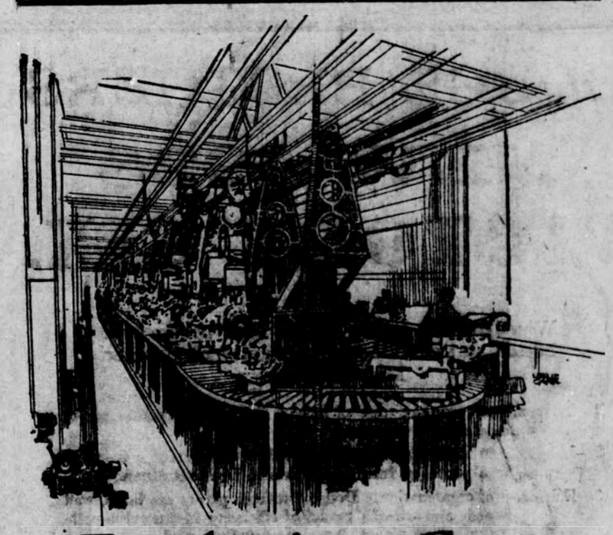
Mr S. C. Mould, Superintending Engineer, Rohri Canal Circle, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, vice Mr. C. S. Harrison, granted leave.

C. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNS 'SINE DIE'

NAGPUR, March. 10.

At to-day's C. P. Legislative Council, demands under the head "Education" (transferred) amounting to Rs. 3,397,489, under the head "Medical" (transferred), Rs. 1,620,559, for Public Health (transferred) Rs. 664,300, Agriculture (transferred,) Industries (reserved) and Industries (transferred) were put to vote and carried. For want of time the President put to vote the remaining demands under several heads at once and declared them carried.

The Council was then adjourned "Sine die."—A. P.



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JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

PUNJAB COUNCIL SUCCUMBS

COMPLAINT OF WANT OF NOTICE.

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

There was excitement in the Punjab Legislative Cuncil to-day, when it met at 2 p.m. to transact official business. The visitors' gallery was crowded with European ladies, and the attendance in the House was almost full. This was due to the visit to the Council to-day of Sir John Simon and the members of the Statutory Commission, and the Government motion on the agenda paper, that the Council do proceed to elect a committee of seven representatives to take part in the joint conference proposed by Sir John Simon.

From lobby conversations it appeared that the motion regarding the election of the committee would be opposed by Nationalist members, but would not be pressed to a division. It was understood that Nationalist members would walk out of the Council on the arrival of the members of the Commission, provided the motion regarding the election of the committee to work with the Commission was discussed before their arrival. If that motion was not discussed before the arrival of the Commission, then Nationalist members would walk out after opposing the motion. It was also understood that Mr. Muhammad Sadiq would move the adjournment of the House to discuss the alleged objectionable treatment meted out to a member of the Council by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The President read out the adjournment motion. He announced that the adjournment motion would be taken up to-morrow at noon after interpellations. When Sir Fazli Hussain rose to move the resolution regarding the election of a Committee of the Punjab Council to take part in the joint conference with the Statutory Commission, Mr. Labh Singh rose to a point of order, saying that according to the Standing Orders, seven days' notice was required for a motion, whereas notice of this motion was given to members of the House only yesterday at 4 p.m. He knew that the President had the discretionary power to allow a motion to be discussed even without notice, or with short notice, but considering the controversial nature of the motion and its importance, he asked the President not to use his discretion in allowing the motion.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that he thought every member of the House had had ample opportunity to study this important question long before notice of the motion was given to the House, and he hoped that the attempt to prevent discussion of the question would not be successful.

DR. ALAM'S OBJECTION.

Dr. Alam said that no time had been given to the House to move amendments to the motion as, according to the Standing Orders, two days notice of such amendments was necessary and how could they move amendments when notice of the motion was given only yesterday at 4 p.m.

The President said this point was considered by him before he admitted the motion. He had instructed the Secretary to the Council to take notice of amendments to this motion from members yesterday and also to-day, and if any member wanted to move an amendment, he could do so till the motion was disposed of, but if the member did not want to discuss the motion, he would refuse permission to the Leader of the House to move the motion.

THE RESOLUTION.

Sir Fazli Hussain then moved that "the Legislative Council do proceed to elect a Committee of seven representatives to take part in the Joint Conference with the Statutory Commission." He said that he did not want to rush the motion, but was prepared to leave the election of the Committee to the May session of the Council, according to the wishes of Raja Narendranath, the Leader of the Hindu Party. His motion, if adopted, would not force the Council to elect the Committee forthwith.

COMMISSION—AN INSULT.

Mr. Muhammad Sidiq (Nationalist) said that the Commission was an insult to India and he asked Government to withdraw the motion.

Dr. Alam, Leader of the Nationalist Party, said that they could not accept the motion as it was a gross insult to India. He warned the people against being deluded by false hopes.

Choudhri Zafarulla Khan said that it was a grievous mistake not to have appointed Indians on the Commission but he urged that they should avail themselves of the opportunities placed before them to assert their rights.

Sardar Buta Singh exhorted the majority in the Council to defeat the Government motion.

Dr. Allam spoke for about an hour, strongly condemning co-operation with the Commission, and appealed to the House to stand for the honour of the country and province and reject the resolution. On being put to vote, the motion was carried, Oppositionists not challenging a division.—A. P.

POWERS OF SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE

COUNSEL'S OPINION

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT SUGGESTED

The following opinion of Sir C. H. Setalwad, in regard to the powers of the Schools Committee under the Municipal Act and the existing Bye-laws will be placed before the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday:—

ADVICE SOUGHT OF COUNSEL.

Counsel was requested to advise:—

(1) What powers and duties and functions (if any) of the Municipal Authorities may be vested in the Schools Committee in pursuance of Section 39 (10) of the Municipal Act. (2) Whether under the Municipal Act the Schools Committee can be invested under Sections 39 (10) and 461 of the Municipal Act with the powers and duties of all or any kind, if so, to what extent of the Municipal Authorities given to such Authorities by Sections 69 to 73 and 90 to 92 of the Act. (3) Whether the Corporation can under the Act make bye-laws investing the Schools Committee with all or as the case may be such or any such powers as are not already vested in the Committee in terms of Sections 39 (10) and 461 of the Municipal Act. (4) Whether the Schools Committee is not entitled to exercise and the Corporation bound to frame bye-laws enabling them to exercise all powers incidental to the carrying out the functions of the Schools Committee under Sections 39 (7). (5) If the bye-laws are deficient in any respect, whether any additional bye-laws cannot be framed without resort to legislature. (6) And Generally."

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

I understand that question has been raised about the powers of the Schools Committee to hire buildings on leases and subletting them and making contracts for the supply of necessary articles, etc., for the purpose of schools in their charge. Under Section 39 (7) the Schools Committee is bound, out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Corporation, to provide for the accommodation of primary schools of the Corporation and to maintain them. This obligation must carry with it the power to secure accommodation for the schools by hiring buildings on lease and also to sublet portions of them to secure accommodation in an economical manner and also to enter into contract for all necessary materials for the maintenance of the schools. The Corporation have the power and I think are bound under Section 39 (10) to frame bye-laws under Section 461 investing the Schools Committee with powers to take leases of buildings and sublet them and to enter into contracts so far as it may be necessary for the due fulfilment of the duties of the Committee and when that is done the powers and duties in respect of those matters now vested in the Municipal Commissioner or any other Municipal Authority shall be in abeyance. In this view what is wanted by the Committee can be effected by proper bye-laws without any amendment of the Act. But I think there is a practical difficulty created by some of the provisions of Sections 69 to 73 relating to contracts. By proper bye-laws the powers vested in the Commissioner by those Sections can be tranferred to the Schools Committee but those powers will then have to be executed by the Committee, subject to the same limitations and conditions to which the Commissioner is bound under the said Sections to conform, e.g. under Clause (e) of Section 69 a contract involving an expenditure exceeding five thousand rupees must receive the previous approval of the Standing Committee; under Clause (d) contracts involving expenditure of more than five hundred but less than five thousand rupees must be reported to the Standing Committee. This will have to be so as Section 69 says that with respect to the making of contracts "for any purpose of this Act" the provisions of the Section shall have effect. Similarly under Section 70 all contracts must be sealed with the common seal of the Corporation affixed in the presence of two members of the Standing Committee. All this will be obligatory as under Section 71 contracts not executed as provided in Section 70 are not valid. It will be highly inconvenient and unnecessary to require the contracts of leases taken by the Schools Committee or other contracts for materials to be entered into by them to conform to the above conditions and limitations. In this view I think it is expedient to enact the necessary amendment in the Act vesting the Committee with requisite powers and exempting contracts by the Schools Committee from the conditions and limitations imposed by Sections 69 to 71 on contracts by the Commissioner. I do not think there is any difficulty about Sections 90, 91 and 92. They relate to the acquisition and disposal of immoveable property. The Schools Committee have to acquire or dispose of immoveable property on some rare occasion and such acquisition or disposal can be made in the manner and by the authority provided in those Sections.

I think this covers all the questions. It is not necessary to answer them separately.

MADRAS, March 15. A fire broke out last night at Singar Gardens, inhabited by petty shop keepers and coolies. 25 huts were gutted, rendering nearly 300 persons homeless.—A. P.

HYDERABAD, March 15. The States Enquiry Committee arrived here to-day on a three days visit. The Committee will interview representative state officials.—A. P.

Poona, March 13.—The Third Session of the Hyderabad State Subjects and sympathisers conference will be held at Poona on May 12 and 13 along with the Maharashtra Provincial Conference which is also meeting about that time.—A. P.

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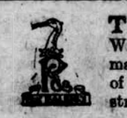

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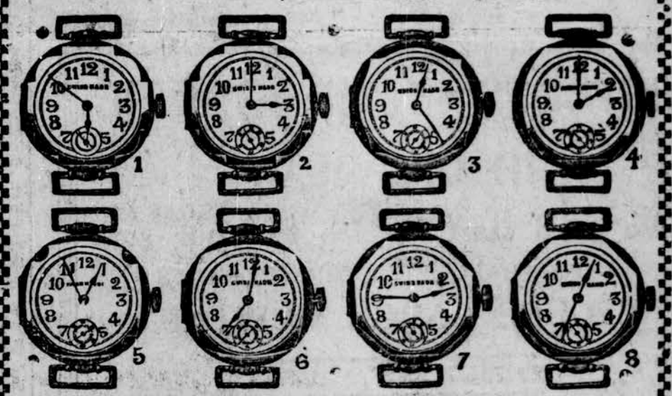

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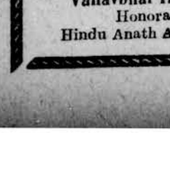

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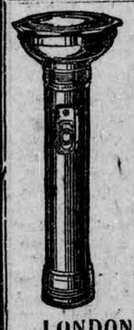

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